REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8.774.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 24th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1877, to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S S EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 4TH APRIL.

THE S. S. RINALDO 1,540 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following first-class steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons. 200 H. P. on the 30th April 1877.
,, TEBE, 2.680 ,, 250 ,, 30th May ,,

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirit which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.		Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	....	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 300	....	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 280	....	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	....	,, 86 0

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 17th March 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TUSCANY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B[illegible] PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
[illegible] Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascarenhas and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	[illegible]	A. Coleman	28th Mar.
—	PERA	2119	[illegible]	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3764	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hazlewood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	[illegible]	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Dudlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	7th May.
—	THIBET	[illegible]	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	[illegible]	500	G. C. [illegible]	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A steam steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. [illegible], [illegible] Tons and 370 H. P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched [illegible], carrying H. M.'s Mails, [illegible] and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle.

Vessels.	Tons	H P.		
TANJORE	2253	450	Capt W. H. Pockley	31st Mar. at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	[illegible]	500	Capt G. N. Hector	13th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

S. S. PETERSBURG, about 2,000 Tons, Register, Captain [illegible], will sail on or before 1st proximo.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND MALTA.

THE S. S. TUSCANY will sail on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., positively.

She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain [illegible], will sail on the 4th April. This steamer is already full but she will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
Captain JAMES SHAW,
On the 21st April, and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Captain KENNETH HORE,
On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
or to
KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,280 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 6th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

HOUSEHOLD CLA[illegible].

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.......... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle.
[illegible] Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, [illegible]-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 24th MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, AND THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE REPEATED (BY PARTICULAR DESIRE) FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY, CHARLES LECOCQ'S POPULAR COMIC OPERA

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ANGE PITOU	MR. H. VERNON.
LARIVAUDIERE	,, A. PLUMPTON.
POMPONNET	,, J. ROLLINGS.
LOUCHARD	,, J. MARTIN.
TRENITZ	,, G. BARTLE
GUILLAUME	,, G. MARSHALL.
OFFICER	,, G. FENDON.
AMARANTHE MADLLE. LANGE	MRS. H. VERNON
CLAIRETTE	MISS ELCIA MAY.

MARKET PEOPLE, SOLDIERS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA WILL PERFORM

RIGOLETTO .... LISZT.

And between the Second and Third Acts

a } CAPRICE AERIEN .... WOLLENHAUPT.
b } L'ECLAT, GALOP DE CONCERT .... KONVILLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

NOTICE.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY ! ☜

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PROVISIONS and FACTORY ARTICLES to this Jail, during the Six Months from 1st May next, will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 15th April 1877.

Full particulars may be had on application to this Office.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. M. SALAMAN, M.D., Superintendent.

Deccan, Central Jail Office, Yerrowda, 21st March 1877.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to discuss THE NEW BOMBAY COTTON FRAUDS BILL as passed on the 3rd March 1877; and to pass such Resolutions as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd March 1877.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, from 1st April for six months. Rent Rs. 300.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, from 1st May, for six months. Rent Rs. 200.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, from 15th May, for six months. Rent Rs. 250.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, from 1st April, for six months. Rent Rs. 250.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Rent Rs. 200

An UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, from 1st April for six months. Rent Rs 175.

A small FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Byculla. Rent Rs. 50.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at (12) o'clock Noon on the (10th) Tenth April 1877, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 23rd March 1877.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 338 OF 1875.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company registered under the English Companies Act 1862, and carrying on business in Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ATMARAM MADHOWJEE, MORESHWAR SUCCARAM and CRUSTNAROW SUCCARAM, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, now residing at Breach Candy Road, Bombay .... Defendants.

IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 30th day of April 1877, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY, dated the 1st day of August 1876, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY towards satisfaction of the sum of RUPEES THREE LACS NINETY THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX and the costs of this suit when taxed. The said property is described as follows:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement Twenty Thousand Four Hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, with two Messuages, Dwelling Houses and Outhouses, then in course of construction, situate at Breach Candy, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee and partly by the property known as the property of the late Rughoonath Madhowjee, and on towards the South and the East respectively by the property of Cowasjee Dadabhoy Sawer, and on or towards the West by the public road, and which are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 701.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant Atmaram Madhowjee, as Heir and Executor of the late Madoba Hurrichund.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 22nd March 1877.

Messrs. LYNCH & TOBIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts	per doz.	Cash	Rs.	9-0.
Pints	,,	,,	,,	6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

FRESH CHEESE, in cut, 12 Annas a lb; WHOLE CHEESE, 11 Annas; by the case, 10½ Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET, OFFICES, DWELLING PLACES and GROUND FLOORS fit partly for offices and partly for godowns, in Apollo Street. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

FANCY SCENTED TOILET SOAPS in Bars and Cakes, YELLOW BAR SOAP, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP in Bars and Cakes, &c., Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER temporarily, Native or Eurasian. Terms liberal. Apply by letter to "D," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, TWO MARINE ENGINEERS. Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD. Borah Bazaar Street, [illegible]

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on MALABAR or CUMBALLA HILL, for 6 months from the end of April. Rent about Rs. 150 a month, Apply to "[illegible]," care of this paper.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	POTASH WATER	,,	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0	LITHIA WATER	,,	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1 0	VICHY WATER	,,	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

STARTLING NEWS.

THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM IS NOW INTRODUCED IN THE BOMBAY OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CELEBRATED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

Received the very Highest award at the centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Are unsurpassed in excellence of finish, and are so durable that they last a life-time. Are so light and simple that a child can easily work them.

Are acknowledged by every one as incomparably the best for every class of Sewing, Braiding, Hemming, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Quilting, &c.

PRICED AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN GRATIS

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF LIGHT WINES For the Hot Weather.

PRICE LIST.

STILL HOCKS.

			Rs. a.
RIESLING	Per Doz.	Qts.	15 0
BODENHEIMER	,,	Qts.	16 0
Do.	,,	Pts.	9 0
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Qts.	18 0
Do	,,	Pts.	10 0
NIERSTEINER	,,	Qts.	20 0
Do.	,,	Pts.	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Qts.	22 0
Do	,,	Pts.	12 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	Qts.	28 0
Do.	,,	Pts.	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	,,	Pts.	17 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES.

From *BUTLER and SONS.*

Highly Recommended.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry Superior	Per Doz.	25 0
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine.	,,	33 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine...	Per Doz.	Q's.	11 8
Ditto ditto	,,	Pts.	6 0
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	Qts.	13 8
Ditto ditto	,,	Pts.	7 0
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	,,	Qts.	18 0
Ditto ditto	,,	Pts.	10 0
St. JULIEN, ditto Superior.	,,	Qts.	20 0
Ditto ditto ,,	,,	Pts.	12 0

J. NEUBERG, SOLE IMPORTER IN BOMBAY OF TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED WINES.

BURGUNDY.

SAUTERNES	Per Doz.	Qts.	18 0
BEAUNE	,,	Qts.	22 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

OFNER	Per Doz.	Qts.	16 0

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	Per Doz.	Qts.	30 0
Do. do. NONPAREIL	,,	Qts.	38 0
Do. do. do.	,,	Pts.	20 0
CHAMPAGNE, Day	,,	Qts.	30 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

Memo.—To preserve the effervescing quality of Sparkling Wines, it is indispensable that the bottles should be laid on their sides in a cool place.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BEST LONDON MADE

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above is one of the Largest in the East.

Our Trunks are strongly made under the supervision of Practical Tradesmen to stand the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

Our Bags are made of Real oxhide and not of the imitation or "Bag Hide" now so generally offered to the Public.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
TRAYS to fit the above ....from	..	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	50 0 58 0
"The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps for Coat or Rug strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22 24 26 30	28 0 31 0 34 0 41 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24 26	48 0 52 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c		...
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 22 24	33 0 39 0 42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22 24	44 0 49 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from	12 8

	Inches.	Prices
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8 6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9 0 10 8 12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	31 33 36	42 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 0 11 0 13 0
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 0 3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 8 4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		22 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c		23 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.

Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS.

All gold enamelled only, or enamelled and set with stones, Rs. 150 to Rs. 600; with Necklet gold only or enamelled and stones, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800.

SETS OF BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.

All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 650.

NECKLETS AND EARRINGS.

With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280, very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600.

PENDANTS AND EARRINGS.

All gold, in the most fashionable style, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150. Enamelled, or set with precious stones, Pearls, &c., from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

10th February, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

BONA FIDE CLEARANCE SALE.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have decided SELLING the whole of their STOCK IN TRADE at original cost prices.

The Stock consists of Black and Coloured Silks, Merinos, Muslins, Drills, Longcloths, Flannels, Poplins, and various other kinds of Dress Materials.

Also Fancy Goods, such as Purses, Cigar Cases, Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Pictures, Looking-glasses, Perfumery, Toys, &c., &c., &c.

The Stock must be cleared out by the 15th of April.

No reasonable offers will be refused.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadow Street.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

A collection of fancy goods consisting of M.-O.-P. articles and scent bottles, imitation flowers under glass domes, sample of glassware, courier and Lady's hand bags, table and dessert, knives and forks, scent bottles, spring, toys, violins, bronzes, musical boxes, harmonifiutes, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey piece goods, dhoty, jacconets, &c.

An invoice of fresh oilmanstores consisting of strawberry, raspberry, black current apple, cranberry, goosberry, jams, orange and orange rhubarb, marmalade, mock turtle soup, ox tail, Oxford sausages, bacon, sardin, lobster, pickles, &c.

On account and at the risk of Wullejee Essawjee.

50 casks Portland cement.

AT 3 P.M.

10 cases H. Phillipson and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of soaps, essence, vegetable extract, &c., &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, splendid Piano by Broadwood and Sons, garden with rare plants, &c., &c., at No. 29, Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, at 1 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of F. W. Stevens, Esq.

The same comprising of:—Richly carved and neat plain blackwood round, pier and dining tables, teapoys, whatnots, chiffonier, sideboard, dumb waiter, sofas and chairs with spring seated lining, easy, prideaux, rocking, dining room and lady's low chairs, excellent table ornaments, statuettes and vases, rich 3 light duplex, hanging kerosine chandellier (Treacher & Co.), handsome hall carpet with border, full toned mahogany piano by Broadwood and Sons, revolving piano stool, music book racks, rich oil painting, chromolithograph and water colours in gilt frames, new China matting, screens, English table covers, reclining sofas, green painted iron bed steads complete with bedding, chests of drawers, wardrobe, carved large dressing and washing tables with fittings, baba cots and cradles, bath room furniture, hatstands, double seated perambulator, coir mats, richly cut star pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, table and hanging lamps, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, garden with rare plants in variety, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published hereafter with full particulars.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, comprising grey, colored and other piece goods, &c., &c.

An Invoice of 5 cases of oilmanstores by John Moir consisting of all sorts of jams and jelly, marmalade, soup, salmon, sausages, skeaky bacon, pickles, &c., &c.

About 6 dozen brass chest drawer and padlocks very curiously made.

AT 1 P. M.

A very powerful grey Australian mare.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood & French polished household furniture, plated glass, & porcelain ware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a handsome English built Dogcart by "Ness Brothers" of London, a thorough bred Arab horse 14-2 high, a set of English harness nearly new, &c., at Bandora Hill, opposite the Portuguese Chapel.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of S. A. Duigan, Esq., the same comprises, a handsome set of straw stem glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as tea set, butter pot, bottle stands, bread basket, toast rack, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood French polished furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, sets of camp tables in 2 pieces, handsome sideboard, ma et pattern dining room chairs, whatnots, screens, elegantly carved circular, pier, and card tables, English pattern easy and drawing chairs, reclining sofas, all covered with rich cretonnes, bookstands, rich table ornaments, firstrate engravings, a handsome plated 3-light argand lamp, Bengal cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, veranda chairs, hatstand, large bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, engineering and miscellaneous books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A stylish English-built dog cart, by "Ness Brothers," London, in excellent order.

A thorough-bred Grey Arab horse, very strong, height 15-2.

Set of English brass mounted single harness, hunting saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a large open carriage, a pair of Australian horses, (one horse a charger) harness, &c., at No. 6 Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of an officer breaking up his establishment.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in pursuance to the High Court decree, dated 20th January 1877, in suit No. 311 of 1875.

LOT No. 1, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground of which the Church of Nossa Senora De Esperança is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Oomercady Paccady, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed under No. 24, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of G. De Silva, on the west by the property of Moosajee Rahimjee, on the north by a chawl or house No. 27, belonging to Pedro Fernandes and on the south by the public passage.

LOT No. 2, AT 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground of which the said Church of Nossa Senora De Esperança is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of the Oomercady Paccady, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards, assessed under No. 27, and bounded on the east by the passage, on the west by the property of Moosajee Rahimjee, on the north by the Fazendaree vacant ground, and on the south partly by the said house No. 24, belonging to the said Pedro Fernandez partly by the property of P. De Silva, and partly by the property of J. De Silva.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, best plated rich glass and porcelainwares, a first-class sweet toned mahogany grand square piano by "Soundy and Co.," a first class full size English mahogany slate billiard table, by "Thurston and Co., London, a handsome English-built open carriage by "Robert Ness," a ditto Madras mail phaeton by "Simpson and Co.," &c., at No. 14, Victoria Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, billiard table, carriages, &c., the property of the late Captain G. F. Henry.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Saturday next.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable collection of choice and rare plants at Nepean Sea Road, No. 134, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 6-30 A. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, belonging to Dr. H. Cook, M. D.

Catalogue will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware. A handsome English-built 4 seated brougham, a pair of handsome dark bay Australian horses, set of carriage harness, &c., at Paper Currency, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, horses, &c. the property of Dr. G. W. Cline.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS:—

St. Julien	Qts.	Rs. 9	per doz.
Lormont	Pts.	,, 7	,,
Haut Margaux	Pts.	,, 7	,,
Chateau Belair	Pts.	,, 8	,,
Chablis and Barsac	Pts.	,, 9	,,
Haut Barsac	Qts.	,, 16	,,
BRANDY—L. Béchadés	Qts.	,, 18	,,
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, A Collin	Qts.	,, 30	,,
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts.	,, 4	,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

THE enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. Sample Cases we have received. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

CREDIT.		CASH.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
16 0	per Dozen.	15 12

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prediea, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Honorary Secretaries.

J. M. MACLEAN,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, } Hon.
RUGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE, } Secs.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for Messrs. ATTENBOROUGH and BLACKBURN, Makers of Rotary and Circular Hosiery Machinery, and are prepared to give ESTIMATES for the same.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. TOWERS and SONS, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references required. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

ADDRESS—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. RUM—The "Standard" Jamaica, Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curaçao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct accompanied by a remittance.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—THE EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March 1877, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

By Order of the Board,

B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries.

The SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 31st instant, inclusive.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Surat City Municipality. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem, with periodical increase up to Rs. 500. A fair knowledge of Engineering is indispensable. He will be required to give his whole time to the duties and to furnish Security. No person not having a competent knowledge of the Native language need apply. Applications with certificates and full information as to previous employment, to be addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, Surat.

Applications will be received up to 31st instant.

C. R. HEYNE,
Acting Secretary Surat City Municipality.

Surat City Municipality's Office, 19th March 1877.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS prepared on English Canvas only; and guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain. They are finished expressly for use in hot Climates. No Tar is used in the composition, which is perfectly Pliable and free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. Our Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for 3 Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and in addition Proof against Damp and White Ants.

Tarpaulins made by us are Branded

F. HARLEY & Co.,
MAKERS,
CALCUTTA.

THE TEMPLAR IN INDIA,

A BI-MONTHLY PAPER
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Mensem	8 Annas.
Per Annum	6 Rupees.

For Advertising Rates, &c., &c., apply to MANAGER, Templar in India, No. 155, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT, To be held on the 30th March 1877.

27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 15,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 8,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed s. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Potwala, Esq., [illegible], Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakoobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbow Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND MARCH 1877.

JUDGING from the Press messages the political situation at Home has not altered to any appreciable extent, and Consols are unchanged at 96⅜, but French Rentes have declined from 108 to 108¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed flat, sales 8,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show a decline of 1/16d. per lb. all round in Surats and American, and to arrive Good Omra, with the F. G. F clause, March-April shipment, via Cape, is quoted at 5 7/16d., which is also a drop of 1/16d. The American receipts continue small, the week's total promising to be only about 35,000 bales against 64,000 for the corresponding week last year, and reckoning from 1st September, the total for the season to date is, for the first time, exactly the same as last. Under ordinary circumstances this might have been sufficient to impart some additional firmness to the market, but the adverse influence of heavy stocks in Liverpool and dulness in Manchester, owing to the uncertain position of Exchange on this side, throws everything else into the shade, and, however favourable the statistics may look for the more distant future, the tendency for the present will probably be towards lower prices.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11⅛ cents, June shipment 1/16 higher, at 11⅜ cents per lb. The following are the American receipts to date :—

	1877.		1876.	1875.
	This week.	Last week.		
Wednesday's Receipts.	7,000	6,000	13,000	8,000
Five days' do.	23,000	31,000	43,000	32,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,675,000	......	3,675,000	3,127,000

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect.

The biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in £100,000 being allotted to Calcutta, at an average of 1s. 8.56d. and £75,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8.58d. tenders at 1s. 8 9/16d. on Calcutta receiving in full and on Bombay 75 per cent of the amounts applied for. The full sum appears to have been allotted by mail, no quotation being given for telegraphic transfers. The news was awaited here with more than usual interest as it was thought by no means unlikely that Government, in view of the heavy decline which has taken place in rates, during the week—3½ per cent—might adopt their old plan of suspending the drawings. It is satisfactory, however, to see that they appear to have benefited from the disastrous experience of last season, and have gone on accepting the market rate for their Bills. To have acted otherwise would merely have been to purchase a little temporary firmness at the expence of great depression later on, irrespective of the great uncertainty and injury to regular trade which would have resulted. As compared with the state of the market very full rates have been obtained, and it is to be hoped that the present system of adhering to the regular weekly amounts will be maintained throughout the export season at least. Silver according to Reuter has recovered to 53⅜d. per oz. on the strength of the prices obtained for Councils, but from what we can learn through private channels the market is still very weak in reality, heavy supplies having come forward of late.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with an advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's closing quotations, and the improvement was maintained until late in the afternoon when a slightly easier feeling again set in. Only a very moderate business has been done, sellers apparently having little faith in the slight reaction. The generally expressed opinion in fact is that the position is inherently weak, and if the telegrams received to-morrow morning bring advices of large shipments of Silver to this side—which seems highly probable—we may look for rates giving way still further. We quote now :—

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 8 7-16 to ½d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 8⅞ to 13-16d.	„
Credits,	3	„ „	1s. 8 11-16 to ¾d.	„
Documents 3	„	„	1s. 8¾d.	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand is 1-16 discount, for 60 days sight we quote 1½ per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER nominally is somewhat firmer, but there are still few buyers of any amount. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 97⅜; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¼; Five-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅜.

The SHARE MARKET shows continued firmness in Spinning and Weaving Companies which have again advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share all round, but in other respects the tone is only steady. National Bank shares have advanced to Rs. 111, and G. I. P. Railway Stock to Rs. 277 per £20, in both instances owing to exchange. Mofussil Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON to-day has been dull in the extreme. Buyers have shown little disposition to operate, and the few transactions reported have mostly been at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 8,356 bales, making 46,902 bales for the six days. Current quotations are as follows :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready		Rs. 199	per Candy	f. p.
Good Omra	„	191	„	„
F. G. F. do.	„	189	„	„
G. F. do.	„	185	„	„
Good Dh lera	April	193	„	„
F. G. F. do.	„	191	„	„
G. F. do.	„	186	„	„

FREIGHTS have been quieter to-day all round. By Steamer for Liverpool £2-2-6 is the quoted rate, but few engagements have been made. By sail the market is steady at £2-1-3 per ton. A considerable business has been done for Trieste and Venice, April-May shipment, at £2-10 per ton, payable here at 2s. exchange.

PIECE GOODS are fairly firm in value, but the demand is very slow, and dealers show little disposition to replenish their stocks at current prices.

COALS have weakened slightly owing to the more peaceful aspect of political affairs in Europe. Davison's West Hartley along-side Steamer in harbour has been sold at Rs 16½ per ton. Hartley at Rs 16½ p... at Rs. 17½, and Welsh ...er ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	110
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	675 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	685
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India	37,220	250	125	6 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,670
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,460
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140 xd.
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	285
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	13½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	875
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	0 p.s*	1,050
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,300
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,340
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,145
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	[illegible]
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,210
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	400
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	[illegible]
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,225 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	42½	..	45½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,400
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,469
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	945
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	945
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	385
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	875
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	810
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	910
Do do ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	910
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE s. s. RENOWN 735 tons, Captain W. Smith, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain F. Worthy, Conductor and Mrs Cody, Miss Cody and two infants, and two hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain G Hyde, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (February 23rd), brought the English mail, and the following cargo :—6 boxes gold, 10 boxes gold coin, 7 boxes specie, 88 boxes silver, 692 packages piece goods, 218 bales twist, 1 case umbrellas, 20 boxes brass, 7 cases provisions, 17 packages colour and paints, 36 cases beads, 40 packages flour, 700 bags pumice, 8 packages gum, 14 packages munjeet, 1,620 pieces planks, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Pera (s)	Hyde	Venice, Feb 23.
	Oomanee	Nacoda	Damaun, Mar 19.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Mar 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Itonus	Smart	Rangoon.
	Mennock	Murray	Antwerp.
	Pehlwan (-)	Gammon	Coast & Carwar.

The steamer Renown, Smith, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.
Steamer Mirzapore, to Southampton.
Steamer Petersburg, to Dunkirk.
Ship Star Queen, to Penang and Singapore.
Ship Ardencluthe, to Calais.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
17	Rajpootana(s)	Lewis	Bombay, Feb 24.
	Pride of England	Nash	Madras, Mar 8.
18	Alabama (s)	Green	Cardiff, Feb 2.
	Almora (s)	Dickinson	Bombay, Mar 8.
	Nepaul (s)	Methven	Southampton, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
17 Penang(-)
Ava (s)
Frank
Pendleton
Bride of Lorne
Ann
Henriett
18 Queen Margaret (s).
Duke of Argyll (s).
Orien (s)

PASSENGERS.

Per Rajpootana—Mrs Williams, Surgeon E Ferrand and Mrs Bond 2 children.

Per Nepaul—From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs G Eyre, and infant, Col. Mr. and Miss Browne, and infant, Mrs Barnett, Miss Garstin, Mr F Barper, Mr F Crawford, Mr G Hickleton, 2 Masters Dick, Mr T Thompson, Mr T Cathcart, Mr J Yorke, Mr A Stone, Mr Forbes, 2 infants, Mr Strange, Mr Gordon, Mr M Thompson, Mr F Cliron, Mr J Barper, Mr Sandeman, Miss Plumer. From Venice to Calcutta—Capt Coddington From Galle to Calcutta—Messrs Christie, Bell, and Griffiths. From Madras to Calcutta—Messrs Mengers, K Cherry, H S Turner.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Alabama—Ship Ross standing to the N W in Lat 8-25N, Long, 71-6E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.			
20	Sibylla (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
20	Helen Wallace	......	Balasore.
	Hope	......	Kalanaine.
	Luzon	......	London via Coconado.
	Silas Curtis	......	Coast.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Feb. 22 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Singapore.
Mar. 3 Maud, ss, Smith, from Cardiff.
5 Menzaleh, ss, Parker, from Newcastle.
6 Red Star, ss, Wilkie, from Cardiff.
7 Mirzapore, ss, Paris, from Southampton.
7 Thorer Halsing, ss, Fougt, from Port Said.
8 Memfi, ss, Doncich, from Bombay.
8 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, from Bombay.
9 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Jeddah.
10 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from Calcutta.
10 Remus, ss, Trail, from Kurrachee.
10 Missir, E S, ss, Mahamed, from Berbara.
10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
10 Naverino, ss, Avery, from Calcutta.
10 Sicily, ss, Harbord, from Bombay.
11 Nellie, ss, Jeffells, from Cardiff.
12 Delhi, ss, I G S, Morland, from Bombay.
12 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Marseilles.
12 Venetia, ss, Perinns, from Bombay.
12 Sumatra, ss, Coboara, from Genoa.
12 Æreon, ss, Jones, from Colombo.
12 Holy Rood, ss, Vicar, from Jeddah.
13 August, ss, Christensen, from Colombo.
13 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
14 Olaf, ss, Anderson, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 7 Mirzapore, ss, Paris, to Bombay.
7 Thorer Halsing, ss, Fougt, to Cochin P Out.
8 Kwang Tung I G S, Campbell, to Perim.
9 Maud, ss, Smith, to Rangoon.
9 Memfi, ss, Doncich, to Trieste.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, to Genoa.
9 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, to Bombay.
10 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Southampton.
10 Remus, ss, Trail, to Liverpool.
11 Naverino, ss, Avery, to London.
11 Sicily, ss, Harbord, to Liverpool.
12 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Shanghai.
12 Venetia, ss, Perinns, to Venice.
13 Sumatra, ss, Coboara, to Bombay.
13 Æreon, ss, Jones, to London.
13 Holy Rood, ss, Vicar, to Singapore.
13 August, ss, Christensen, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Singapore.
Menzaleh, ss, Parker, from Newcastle.
Red Star, ss, Wilkie, from Cardiff.
Missir, E ss, Mahamed, from Berbera.
Kwang Tung I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Nellie, ss, Jeffells, from Cardiff.
Delhi, ss, I G S, Morland, from Bombay.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Olaf, ss, Anderson, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mangrove s—2 casks hardware, Abdoolally Meyabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

J C Stevenson s—50 bottles quicksilver, W and A Graham and Co; 1 case cards, The "Times of India."
Nellie Martin s—20 cases slates, Esoofally Abdoolally; 35 cases iron sheets, and 2 packages leather, W Nicol and Co.
Tythums, 25 barrels pitch and 35 rundlets tar, Jafferjee Tyebjee; 2 cases slates, Shaikhboy Esoofbhoy.
Severn s—200 cases porter, Sharpoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Renown s—101 cases brandy, Muncherjee Dossabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—150 bottles quicksilver, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM SHIELDS.

Renown s—1 package beef and 2 barrels pork, Cursetjee and Edaljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—30 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness, 331 bags myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Apelles, 50 bales rags, D wjee Bhanjee and Co; 76 bales cotton waste, Mossalljee; 100 bales cotton, H Classonand and Co; 5 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Oriflamme, 11 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 5 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 150 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 126 bales cotton, Lalichund Ramdayal.
Khersonese—25 bales hemp and 16 bales cotton, Cursondass Nensee; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 500 cwts. myrabollams, Runchordass Tolsidass.
Blenheim s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Thackersee.
Renoldo s—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee.
Caradoc s—320 cwts. wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gourdhundass Runchordass; 900 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 345 cwts mustardseed, Antoba Eswantjee.
Standard s—14 bales hides, Joseph Soares; 450 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 65 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, Kewall Tricumdass; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Nellie Martin s—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Coovorjee Mowjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 15 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 95 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Hemchund; 68 bales cotton, Mathooradass Govindjee; 800 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee.
Trusceny s—1,076 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 200 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 528 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co.
Aldergrove—250 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee N tha; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 131 bales cotton, Manockchund Cpoorchund; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Donnattar Castle—500 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—10 cases wax, Ruttonjee Muncherjee and Co; 8 bales hides, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 11 bales hides, Sheriff Durveesh; 22 bales hides, Abdool Reman Esmall; 5 cases mother of pearl shells, Currim Fuckeerbhoy; 145 cwts myrabollans, Joosub Lutiff; 25 packages cloves, Morarjee Natha.
J C Stevenson s—700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 180 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Abee; 87 cases cowdies, C N Gomes and Co; 280 cwts rapeseed, Harridass Gungjee; 325 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Mirzapore s—1,200 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Nuphur s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Petersburg s—10,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Raphael—100 bales cotton, Treecamjee Mooljee and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Centennial, 20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Minerva s—100 bales cotton, Harridass Gangjee.
Mirzapore s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—286 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.
Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 175 bales cotton, H Classon and Co; 3 3⅜ cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 22 pieces E teeth, Tyebjee and Co.
Persia s—826 bags gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 22 pieces E teeth, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sumatra s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Knoop and C.
Persia s—22 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Emma Lawson s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Castre s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Emma Lawson s—300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Ardencluthe—320 cwts B horns and 1,800 cwts linseed, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Calcutta s—1,500 bags so plate, Bhoychund Vurdhman;
Zambesi s—69 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1269 Burmese (s), Luck—Ralli Brothers.
1364 J. C. Stevenson (s), Clark—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
2090 Mirzapore s, Parish—Mails 9th April.
1585 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 26th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1308 Blenheim (-), Okenden—Ralli Brothers.
861 Caradoc s, Young—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1065 Marcia (s), Hynes—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1184 Nellie Martin (s), Fox—Nusserwanjee M. & Co.
736 Renown (s), Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1283 Rinaldo s, Newman—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1074 Standard (s), North—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
063 Tuscany (-), Green—W and A. Graham & Co.
1124 Whickham (s), Brown—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1038 Apelles, Blackstone—Lyon & Co.
1646 County of Caithness, Miller—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1711 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1418 Oriflamme, Haynes—E Bates & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Cutting—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

1287 Centennial, Bearse—Farnham & Co.
1539 Prince Regent, Graham—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1543 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1499 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1205 Pera (s), Hyde—Mails 2nd April.

FOR GENOA.

1015 Persia (s), Merello—C. Grandona.
1382 Sumatra (s), Coboara—C. Grondona.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1190 Aberaman, Davies—Wallace & Co.
1199 Cape Comorin, Haswell—Ralli Brothers.
1898 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Geo. Lekha t & Co.
1686 Dunalistair, Langster—Killick, Nixon & Co.
777 Glamorganshire, Rhys—Volkart Brothers.
1186 Hannibal, Brown—Wallace & Co.
494 Loochoo, Sember—Knoop & Co.
1106 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1403 Tanjore (s), Orman—P. and O. Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1025 Minerva (ss), Moughan.

FOR HULL.

1072 Prior (s), Anott—Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

636 Emma Lawson (s), Whitley H. Classon & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1388 Royal Sovereign, Shilcock—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

175 Sallamuttee, Nacoda.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1232 Brogany, Wood—Ralli Brothers.
595 Viola, Roe—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1161 Saint James, Smith.

FOR KURRACHEE.

404 Espiegle, Rundle.
1247 Ganges, Walsh—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MEDITERRANEAN.

407 Ausgarius (s), Kinnman—Bellibrandenburg & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

731 Nuphar (s), Wallace—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1064 Petersburgh s, Barnestone W & A Graham & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1200 Ardencluthe, Duncan, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1095 Bengal, s, Waher—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1562 Zambesi (s), Symons—P & O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

763 Starr Queen, Mackintosh—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
589 Britomart Pearce.
1085 City of Dunedin, Kilgour—W. Nicol & Co.
1403 City of Liverpool, Whitford.
489 Fluellin, Livingstone.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1560 General Damville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1018 Good Hope (s), Johnson—W Nicol and Co.
1547 Hindostan (s), Belvea—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1019 John Clark, Pendleton.
1039 Khorasan, Connell—Lyon & Co.
1063 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Coleman—P. and O. Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague, Wallace & Co.
1128 Seringapatam, Garrey.
1005 Stag (s), Iliff, Killick Nixon & Co.
1521 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Brown—Mackinlay Simpson & Co.
876 Vertigern (s), Reid—Gaddum & Co.
699 Zephyrus, Morrell, Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
1268 Sparton, Tracy.
4173 Serapis, Davidson—(Troopship).
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshaw—(Flagship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Shelley, Capt, Madras 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Kamptee

MARCH 21.

Foss, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Belgaum.
Booth, Lieut, Madras 33rd Regt, on Medl Cert, from Wellington.
Turner, Surg, Madras A M D, on Med Cert, from Madras.

MARCH 22.

Martin, Major, Bengal C I Horse, from furlough, from England
Ridings, Surg Maj, Madras M D, from furlough, from England.
Willes, Sub Lieut, Bengal 34th Regt on duty, from England.
Bault Surg, Bengal Med D pt, on Med Board, from Allahabad.
Silver, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, on duty, on England
Bayly, Major, Bengal 11th Lancers from furlough, from England.
Glasford, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Firth, Major, Bengal, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gellard, Quarter Master, Bombay, R A, on leave, to Ahmadabad.
Lamb, Insp.g, Vet Surg, B m a, Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Hudlstone, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Tuson, Surg, Major, Bengal, 15th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Dickson, Col, Bombay, Pol Dept, on furlough, to England.
McLeod, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Mhow.

MARCH 22.

FitzGerald, Surg Major, M D, to join, to Madras.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, March 22.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Referring to G G O No. 109 A of 9th Feby 1877, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to decide that the claims of Officers wishing to draw the difference of furlough pay due to them in India, shall be disbursed at its equivalent in Indian currency, at the rate of exchange fixed for the year on account of which the difference is due.

Surgn Maj Cook, M D, First Physician to the J J Hospital, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from date of departure after the 15th April next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lt E V P Monteith, S C, 3rd Regt Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate under Rule 9 Note I, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Capt Leckie, 58th Foot, performed the duties of Supt of Bazaars Hyderabad, in addition to his own, from the 25th Nov 1876 to 13th Jan 1877, and Capt Carre, 4th Bgde R A, from the 14th Jan to the 3rd Feb 1877, during the absence of Capt Nicolson.

Capt W Reynolds, S C, 2nd in Cmd, 3rd Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 14 Clause 2 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are made :—

Mr C J Cuthbert, late First Officer, Indian Govt Gun-boat "Hugh Rose," joined the Indian Govt Steamer "Comet" as First Officer from 15th Jan 1877, vice Raitt, superseded.

Mr J Robertson, Second Officer of the "May Frere" and Actg Second Officer of the "Dalhousie," is appointed Second Officer of the "Qwang ung" from the 27th Feb 1877, vice Peck, but lent for duty in the "Dalhousie" as Actg Second Officer until her last trip to Aden.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Gov Notification, dated the 22nd Feb last, Capt E V Stace is appointed substantive pro tem. Fourth Asst and Actg Third Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, until further orders.

Surgn Maj A M Blomfield, Civil Surgn, Rajkot, proceeded on sick leave from the 24th Jan 1877.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J M Madden and Maj T Trueman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Cant Mag, Poona and Kirkee, on the 10th inst before office hours.

Mr R F Mactier, Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr M H Scott to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara during the absence of Mr R F Mactier, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte assumed charge of the second class, third grade, subordinate Judge's Court at Murbad, in the Tanna Dist, on the 3rd inst, before office hours.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has granted leave of absence for nine months, from the 12th inst, to Mr L Fletcher, Attorney for Paupers, and H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith to act for Mr Fletcher in winding up the affairs of the Office of Attorney for Paupers during such period or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 28 of Act XIV of 1869, The Bombay Civil Courts Act), Rao Saheb K shinath Ramchandra Kashyap, second class second grade, Subordinate Judge of Hubli, and Rao Saheb Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Gadag, in the Dharwar Dist, are, within the local limits of their respective ordinary jurisdiction, invested each with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Sm ll Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 50.

Mr J F Fernandez and Capt J M Madden respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant Mag at Ahmedabad on the 13th inst, before office hours.

Khan Bahadur Kharsetji Manekji Khursetji received charge of the Office of Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad on the 15th inst, before office hours.

In supersession of Gov. Notification, dated the 20th Feb last, Mr H Birdwood, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months from 9th April next. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for seven days.

Rao Saheb Motilal Lalbhai is permitted to rejoin his appointment as Subordinate Judge, second class, second grade, at Borsad, in the Ahmedabad Dist, and Khan Saheb Manekji Nasarwanji, Nanavati, on being relieved by Rao Saheb Motilal Lalbhai, will revert to his appointment as Subordinate Judge, second class, third grade, at Shirpur, in the Khandesh Dist.

On the departure of Mr H Birdwood on furlough, Mr G M Macpherson to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat until further orders.

Mr C P Cooper, Senior Mag of Police, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, from the beginning of April next.

Mr L G Fernandez to be substantive pro tem second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Deogarh, in the Ratnagiri District, vice Rao Saheb Gaja nan Krishna Bhatwadekar.

Mr M H Scott, Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Kaladgi, having returned to Bombay on the 2th inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification, dated 28th Jan 1875, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dolatram Kurnaram, who has been dismissed from his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Wagra, in the Broach Dist, for misconduct, is declared ineligible for re-employment in future in the Govt Service in any capacity whatever.

Maj E W Trevor, second class Depy Collr in Sind, is appointed to act as first class Depy Collr in that Province, with effect from the 21st Dec 1876.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence without pay granted to Asst Surgn Shantaram Vinayak Kantak under Govt Notification dated the 4th Dec 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

Surgn Peters is appointed to assume charge of the Civil Medl duties at Belgaum as a temporary measure, or until further orders, vice Surgn Haugh s, about to proceed on furlough to Europe.

Asst Surgn Shantaram Vinayak Kantak is appointed to the Dispensary at Jalgaon during the absence of Asst Surgn Nariman, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sect IX of Bombay Act III of 1872, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr James Jardine to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Capt Henry, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Lambert, CE, received charge of the Office of the Supt of Works, Eastern Indus, on the 25th Jan 1877, after noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H Hallum, Ex Engr, delivered over and Mr A Izat, Ex Engr, received charge of the Dhond and Manmad Railway Division on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments in the Educational Dept, with effect from the date of Mr S Cooke's departure on furlough to Europe :—

Mr E Giles to act in the third grade until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar Professor of Mathematics, Poona Civil Engng College, to act as Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the same College until further orders.

Mr Balajee Bapujee Late, B A, L C E, Asst Professor of Mathematics, Poona Civil Engineering College, to act as Professor of Mathematics in the same College until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr Atmaram Bhaskerji delivered over and Mr A K Nairne received charge of the Office of the Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kolaba in the forenoon of the 7th inst.

Mr C E Coles delivered over and Mr J H Dickinson received charge of the Office of the First Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh, in the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

Mr James H Dickson delivered over and Mr M Kenney received charge of the Office of Second Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh, on 8th inst, before office hours.

Mr S Kyte delivered over and Mr C E Coles received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, on the 7th inst in the forenoon.

Mr G T Gietzen and Maj H Daniell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Poona, on the 5th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr. J. K Spence took charge of the office of First Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Dharwar, on the 5th inst, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs H Barnett, Depy Consvr of Forests, Kanara, and B J Haselden, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests, Kanara, delivered over and assumed charge of the Office of the Sub Asst Consvr on the 26th Feb 1877, before office hours.

Lt-Col W Peyton, Consvr of Forests, S D, and Mr E J Ebden, Asst Collr, on Special Forest Demarcation Duty, Kanara, delivered over and resumed charge of the Office of the Asst Collr, on Special Forest Demarcation Duty, Kanara, on the 12th inst, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

Mr T M Cotgrave and A Taylor respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, on the 26th ultimo, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr H Summers, Asst Supt of the Gujarat Survey, was transferred from the Survey to the Revenue Dept on the 7th inst, for employment on Famine Relief Works in accordance with Govt Resolution (Revenue Dept) No 1276, dated the 28th ultimo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·890
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	73·8
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, N, NE, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	240.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CLARK—March 20th, at Colaba, the wife of A. C. Clark, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—March 16th, at Nagpur, C. P., the wife of A. H. Leith Fraser, B. C. S, of a son.

SWINTON—March 18th, at Morar, the wife of Captain Arthur Swinton, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIES—STEWART—March 17th, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Meean Meer, by the Rev. H. Murray, Richard William Davies, Esq., Surgeon-Major, British Medical Service, to Flora Alice, eldest daughter of Major-General D. M. Stewart, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division.

DEATH.

BOSU—March 13th, at Calna, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. K B Bosu.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances ... payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

THE general public is a little perplexed to account for the transformation of wing subalterns of the Native Army into wing officers, of wing officers into wing commanders, when they read the official gazettes, but the public cannot be more puzzled than the officers themselves to comprehend new titles which have no new duties attached to them. What 's in a name? asks the poet. A rose by any other name will smell as sweet, and it is just possible that the man who evolved these changes of military nomenclature from an inner consciousness may have thought with the same bard that names are like drums, "full of sound and "fury, signifying nothing." However, the discipline of the Native Army is something that signifies a great deal, so that it seems a pity that when the title of wing commander was invented, a commander's authority was not granted at the same time to this class of officer. There is reason for such concession. The wing officers—now wing commanders—of native corps are gifted with too little power over their men in proportion to their responsibilities, and it is something of an anachronism to expect from these officers the perfect obedience and respect of those they command when their powers of awarding promotion or of punishment are restricted to almost nothing. The present organization of the Native Army is certainly exceptional, and its first rule is, and ought to be, to place a great deal of authority in the hands of the commanding officer of the regiment, but this is no reason why wing commanders—officers responsible for the discipline and appearance of some three hundred men—should not be vested with the powers needful to secure their object. The powers of a wing commander, as we gather from the Army Regulations, are restricted in the way of punishment to three days' drill. He can give three parades leave to a soldier, but no more, and he can recommend deserving men for promotion to the commanding officer, but he cannot promote them. It lies with the adjutant and the commanding officer whether his recommendations are attended to or not. Practically, all regimental promotion is in the hands of the two last mentioned officers, which we think is a mistake, the exceptional organization of the Native Army being taken into consideration, as well as the responsibility of the wing commander for the efficiency of his men. We would suggest as an improvement upon the present system that wing commanders be granted the powers of promotion and punishment now accorded to commandants; that their wing officers, *alias* wing subalterns, should act as adjutants of wings; that the regimental adjutant should act as the commandant's staff officer; and that the commandant himself should fill a similar position to that of the colonel of an artillery brigade, the commanders of wings holding the relative positions towards him of majors commanding batteries. If this were done, native regiments could be increased to one thousand strong, the number of regiments being reduced to balance the increase, and another wing officer could be appointed to each wing to act as wing quartermaster, the regimental quarter-master taking the place of a second staff officer on the staff of the colonel commandant. This arrangement would give ten European officers, including the the surgeon, to a native corps—not one too many—and a saving of public money would at the same time be effected by striking some of the present 600 strong regiments off the army lists and draughting their men into regiments having one thousand soldiers on their rolls.

The organization of the Native Army is, as we have said, exceptional, and the most ought to be made of the European officers because they are so few. Now, it appears that the present system tends to lessen their usefulness in regiments by throwing all the powers of command into the hands of the colonel commanding and the adjutant, and there is a waste of power, if we may so express it, in relegating wing commanders and their subalterns to the positions of captains and lieutenants in the British Army. Properly, the native commissioned officers should do all the duties and have all the responsibilities of captains and lieutenants, but it is not infrequently the wing commander (himself most probably a lieutenant-colonel), who really commands the four companies of his wing, taking each company to ball practice, &c., just as the captain of a company of a line regiment might do. Briefly, he is four captains in one, his wing officer four lieutenants in one, but this sort of organization is contrary in spirit, and, in fact, to that on which it was modelled—the real irregular organization of the old Indian Army. *There* the wing commander was a second in command, as he would be in the system here suggested; the doing-duty officers were adjutants, as is also suggested. Indeed, the worst fault of the present organization of the Native Army, as we understand it, is the very inferior position occupied by the native officers who *ought* to be company commanders in every sense of the word, but cannot practically be so because the European wing commanders and wing officers are made to stand in the way of their duties. The wing commanders in practice are made to take all their proper responsibilities off their shoulders, because colonels commanding regiments very naturally value European intelligence much higher than native; but then the question arises—What would be the case of a native regiment in action, if the wing commanders were shot down and the native company officers were suddenly called upon to assume responsibilities to which they were hitherto unaccustomed? The more practical plan is evidently to give native officers the titles and powers of "captains" and "lieutenants," and to hold them fully responsible for all the duties belonging to those grades; to grant wing commanders, assisted by their wing adjutants and quarter-masters, the full power of commandants, and to hold the colonel commandant, wholly aided by *his* staff of regimental adjutant and quarter-master, responsible for the general efficiency of the regiment.

There can be no objection that we can see in styling native officers "captains" and "lieutenants" in place of "subadars" and "jemadars." Their pay has of late been largely increased, and considering their expenses, they are quite as well able to maintain the appearance of officers and gentlemen as their European *confrères*. Everything which can raise the native officer's social status—as the Native Army is now organized—is to be considered an advantage, and everything which can render the Native Army as *English* as possible is most desirable. For our own part, we should insist upon every recruit learning the English language as a necessity quite as urgent as his drill, [illegible]eding well assured that there is nothing more likely to secure the efficiency and devotion of the native soldier than the knowledge of ourselves which an acquaintance with our language must entail. The man who can think and speak only in the barbarous vernaculars of the country can never exhibit the intelligence of the man who knows the language of civilization. Indeed, we will go further and say, he could never exhibit the same loyalty to a foreign *raj*. If it was desirable to keep sepoys in a condition of brutal ignorance, there would be no advantage in making them learn English, but the new organization of the Native Army urgently demands their enlightenment, because these same sepoys are promoted to the commands of companies in due course, and to positions of very weighty responsibility. All those titles that belong to *nativeism* in the Indian Army we would sweep away as rubbish and relics of our days of weakness in this land. Subadars should be captains, havildars sergeants, naiks, corporals, and so on; and promotion should as far as possible only be awarded to men who could speak and write English with tolerable correctness. It may be objected to one of the above suggestions, that regiments one thousand strong are undesirable for some reasons, and we only advocate them ourselves on the score of economy, though they would not be without their advantages. For instance, facilities of acting in brigade. Native regiments are often quartered singly in stations, and their present strength is so weak that they have a difficulty in practising their brigade drill. A regiment of one thousand strong divided into two battalions under their respective wing commanders could always manœuvre effectively in brigade under the colonel commandant, and at a single station just as well as at a large one.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

THOUGH we have no definite news as to the future policy of the Russian Government, whether it is to be peace or war, the outlook is more cheering than was the case ten days ago. From the beginning of this Eastern problem I have always doubted whether as a last resort Russia would draw the sword. Once or twice within the past few weeks events have induced me to waver in that opinion, but to-day the prospect of a peaceful solution seems brighter than ever. Since I last wrote we have had news from two well-informed sources that the demobilization of the Russian army had been already determined upon, and though we have not yet received any absolute confirmation of that intelligence, nineteen people out of twenty anticipate such a result. The fact that Turkey has made peace with Servia is a damaging circumstance to the Russian war party, removing as it does an important factor for keeping their agitation alive. Though the prospect is not as clear as it might be in regard to Montenegro, there is still good reason for believing that the three weeks additional armistice will suffice to bring about a settlement with that principality. If, in the meantime, we know nothing definite of Russia's intentions, some light may be thrown upon them by the negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro. When Servia showed herself a sinking ship, the Russians deserted her, and Prince Milan lost so much favour at St. Petersburg that it was difficult to believe in the maintenance of the old relations between the Russian war party and the Court at Belgrade. Utter disaster to Servia in case of a renewed campaign might have revived the old relationship, or at any rate so much pity for the Servians, that the Czar might have been dragged into the conflict. But, as I have already pointed out, the peace, which has been just concluded, removes all danger of any contingency of that nature. Montenegro, on the other hand, is in high favour with the Russians, and if the latter allow, or encourage Prince Nicholas to make peace, we may rest assured that the Russian policy will be peaceful too. Signs are not wanting that the pause which Russia is now making may end in that Power virtually giving up her independent policy. The unanimous hesitation of her allies to reply to Prince Gortschakoff's Note, and the absolute silence of some of them, have proved an awkward fact for the Russian Chancellor. It has shown an unanimous desire to restrain Russia from acting alone, that notwithstanding all her protestations of honesty and self-sacrifice nobody believes her, and this result is all the more remarkable in view of the undoubted fact that the friends of Turkey, and the believers in her future prosperity, are becoming, both in England and on the Continent, fewer and fewer. The removal of Midhat Pasha, which is now clearly traceable to a palace intrigue, has greatly shaken the faith of even such ardent admirers of the Porte as the young Turkey party in Parliament. It is, therefore, the more remarkable that the sympathisers with Russia, and that the warlike policy of that Power, has gained no accession of strength. The Chancellor, too, has discovered that his circular was, according to one of its aspects a serious logical mistake. If the Powers, or any of them, replied unfavourably to his known policy of independent action, or to coercion of any kind, he would logically be morally bound to avoid the course that was condemned. There is no question that the Powers are unfavourable to coercion, and that they are more strongly unfavourable to any one of the number acting as the instrument of the rest. Russia has learnt this either formally or informally from the whole of them, and the story now goes that under the pretence of seeking an oculist General Ignatieff is to visit the three leading capitals of the Continent in order to convert Germany, Austria, and France to the Russian views. It is stated further that pending his arrival the three Powers just named will not forward their formal answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Note. I do not profess to know whether the report of this intended mission be true or false, but Russian diplomacy has landed itself into such a muddle by the Czar's hasty declarations at Moscow, that it may require several missions and a vast number of dispatches to construct either a golden or a wooden bridge which shall allow it to retreat in safety. I may add in dealing with this subject that the blustering paragraph which appears from Reuter in this morning's papers under date of St. Petersburg, March 1, and denying the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* telegrams about demobilization is only superficially correct. I know on the highest possible authority that a Council of Ministers has been held, and that "the peace party had the whip hand," to quote the exact words of one who is in a position to know.

The Eastern Question in Parliament has gone off in a fizzle. There is not a member who believes that Russia will draw the sword, and some whom I know to be interested in Russian commerce, and to be exceedingly well informed from Russian sources are much more hopeful of the future than they were a fortnight ago. There has only been one short debate at Westminster on the Eastern Question since the last mail. It was promoted in the Upper House by Lord Strathеden and Campbell, a Philo Turk, possessing a deal of information, but a man without the slightest influence. It enabled Lord Derby to reiterate the view he has already expressed, but what was of more importance, it drew forth a speech from Lord Grey, one of the ablest critics among the peers. Lord Grey refused to support Lord Campbell's motion, because it amounted to an expression of distrust in the Government. He, on the contrary, was prepared to support the Government, though he was evidently disposed to blame them for failing to restrain the intrigues of Russia. Bad as Turkey was he saw no advantage in advanced schemes of local self-government or in doing anything that would help to transfer the country to Russian control, and under these circumstances he deemed it undesirable to destroy the Turkish supremacy, or to intervene between the Porte and its subjects. In fact, the Government policy seems to have gained in favour every day, not among the humanitarians alone, but with those who are regarded as Russophobists. The Government stand by their determination neither to encourage nor to assist in any coercive attitude towards Turkey, and so far as can be gathered from the best informed sources, the Cabinet are also adopting this view in regard to those overtures that are now being made by Russia to commit England to a line of coercion, if at the end of Lord Derby's proposed term of grace the internal condition of Turkey be not reformed. An official despatch has been published during the course of the week which shows that on the 29th of August the Government informed the Porte that England must no be relied upon to help her against Russia in case of war. This despatch has roused the ire of Dr. Kenealy, and he being a Philo-Turk means to impeach the policy of the Government. Such is the depth of contempt to which the Turkish question has descended in Parliament that Dr. Dewdrops is allowed to play first fiddle among the Turkish supporters. The House is becoming more and more satisfied that the anti-Turkish policy of the Government is without a pro-Russian bias, and hence the safety of the Ministry.

Mr. Birley's notice of motion about the cotton duties has simply been tabled in order to keep the subject alive. There is no change in the views of the present Government about the necessity of abolishing or reducing the cotton duties as soon as the Indian Exchequer will allow, and I should not be surprised if Sir J. Strachey by some administrative act commits not only the present but any future Indian Secretary to a similar policy. But the abolition of the sugar duties has the first claim, and had it not been for the famine that claim would in all probability have been recognized. Even yet the tariff on native grown sugar may be reduced to the same level as sugar coming from the Mauritius. Lord George Hamilton's reply about the salt duties hardly explains the attitude of the Government. It is of course out of the question to suppose that these duties can or will be wholly abolished, but they can and most probably they will on an early day be equalised, and it is believed that this may be done to the advantage and not to the loss of the exchequer. But the famine and the silver question have destroyed many of the good intentions of the Government, so that instead of remissions of taxation we may on the whole find increased burdens. It is difficult to find subjects that can bear any increased taxation, but tobacco is, I should think, not likely to go scot free. Among the other financial matters of interest may be mentioned the fact that before many months are over the Government will propose another Indian loan. Nobody supposes that the difficulties arising from the present famine can be overcome by any other means. One suggestion, and this comes from the cotton interest, is, that a loan should be raised to the extent of six millions and re-paid out of revenue in six years, thereby leaving a margin for reducing the 5 per cent. duty on cotton goods to 3½ per cent in the present year, and leaving the two succeeding years to abolish the entire tariff on cotton goods and yarns. The Lancashire men are now crystallising their views into the shape I have just suggested, and I doubt not that Mr. Birley will give utterance to that proposal whenever he succeeds in getting his motion on.

Considerable interest is expressed in official and commercial circles here—more perhaps than you would give us credit for—concerning a paper to be read before the Society of Arts this evening by Sir Douglas Forsyth. I enclose you an advance copy of it for publication. The subject, as you will perceive, is our Trade with Central Asia, and the growing importance of the question is very manifest to those who take an intelligent and well-informed interest in Indian Frontier matters. A strong feeling has long prevailed in a limited circle that the Indian Government is not sufficiently alive to the trading interests of the trans-Himalayan countries, the official supposition being that English goods are so rapidly being pushed out of the market by Russian manufactures that it is little use to attempt to check the tide in Yarkand, Tibet, Kashgar, and Afghanistan. But Sir D. Forsyth's paper will throw a very different light upon this question, and will give point to the conviction of those who are so well informed as to "know how little they know" that we need a great deal more information than we possess, not merely about the trade but about the geography and topography of the countries I have named. What we really want is by exploration to obtain a competent knowledge of Central Asia for a distance of five or six hundred miles from our own frontiers more especially in the direction of the Hindu Kush and the trans Indus territory. No one in England—and perhaps no one in India—whether filling an official position or adorning a private station has the requisite geographical knowledge of the latter area, and further information would, I happen to know, be very highly esteemed in the highest quarters. The hope prevails here—a hope which does not involve overweening confidence I may add—the Lord Lytton will not only succeed in the arduous task of keeping the frontier tribes in order, but will do something to increase our information available for military and commercial purposes—to say nothing of the interests of general and especially geographical science—beyond our own boundaries. Nor are the difficulties in th rightly informed a Treaty be suppose in existence, bearing the date of 1847, already gives England the right to place Resi which or at least Agents—in Cabul, Herat, dents—ar, and Balkh. If this be so—and there Candahatle if any doubt of the fact,—the task of can be lis Pelly in his negotiations with the Sir Lew the Amir will be easier than has been agent of, and those who believe in the existence supposed reaty are very hopeful that the opera of this Tsible under it will be insisted on and tions poal spirit revived.

its generous story has been current in good A curthere during the last few days. Sir Lewis quarters to be a diplomatist of the energetic is known the statement in question goes to the school, art he and Lord Lytton—though without effect what of the Viceroy's Council which was the assent waited for—were on the point of taking indeed noive steps with regard to Afghanistan. *very decis*ir action was arrested by direct orders when thee. It is obvious that to take a hostile from home our Indian frontier just now would attitude or measure, to increase the already too be, in somficulties of the Eastern Question generious dir the moment, therefore, conciliation rally. Foin menace is to be the order of rather the It is currently said here that the day. bury allowed General Ignatieff to too Lord Salisieve, in friendly conversations on the easily be ern, that England would raise no great Golden Ho a Russian advance even as far as objection But if we have agreed to receive an Yarkand. that far land, we have done what will envoy froman the *obiter dicta* even of an Indian do more to preserve our rights in the dim and Secretary own North.

all but ur ng at Launceston is to take place The p and there is no reasonable doubt that to-morrow e Giffard will get a seat in Parliament Sir rdingh there is just a shade of hesitation at last honce of the singular conduct of the in conse ily. The borough belonged origi- Deakin ta e Duke of Northumberland, who nally to th ally seat in it whom he pleased. could virtu reasons unknown to me, his Grace When, for et rid of the property the Duke of wanted to g in treaty for it in the Liberal in Bedford wa probably the price was too high. terest, but Campbell, an Indian merchant, Then Mr. state and was returned to Parliament, bought the e ort time he had to sell. The pro- but in a s ext purchased by Mr. Fitzwilliam perty was promised the seat to Mr. —now Mr. Dick and he pez. The latter was "jockeyed" Justice—Lo borough simply because Mr. Dick out. of the otherwise Colonel, Deakin, who sold to Mr., e was elected. Everybody knows in due cour unseated because he gave rabbits now he was uents and the case was deemed an o his consti hard one after the decision of the exceptionally ion which secured the seat for the Windsor petit h to another Volunteer Colonel. Royal borough was returned in place of the Mr. Deakin's rewer and soon afterwards the latter Manchester b m his boy's constituents the privilege withdrew fre ying conies. This fact is the sheet vilege of sl e Liberals in the present contest; anchor of t will not hold the ground. Meanbut I fear it body wants to know wh t is the real while every dministered to Col. Deakin for so sop to be aking way for the Solicitor General. obligingly m -ideed he made no secret of i —that It is known— sked on several occasions to induce he had been e way to the same eminent counsel. his son to gi k before the actual resignation he Even one wee resolve to hold on. What is his expressed hi ? The Queen can hardly give a reward to b a man who was so recently convict baronetcy to and who was removed from the ed of briber that account. Is there to be a Bill magistrac g" him from the Judge's decision? "whitew easure everything might be possi- After su publican. ble to is quite in a flutter—Lent though

"So he frivolities of the coming season it be—ab who is anybody is rushing to take Everybody rleans House, Twit'nam, the late shares in he Duke d' Aumale, which has been residence of mited company as a more coun- bought by a Hurlingham, and in which it is trified rival t *demoiselles* on the matrimonial expected the able to do great execution, especi- market will b ch that is to be put on the road ally on the co tchett's. But Hurlingham is not to and from H eaten without a struggle. They going to be o nt there, with the Prince of talk of a torn from South Kensington—im- Wales in armo in armour!—Knights in the agine 16 sto doing the duties of dames lists and ladies fa en of them all, of course, to be paramount, the Q aughter from over the sea." the "peakings" ell wonder whether the days Really one may w e not returning. If not, we of the Regency ar perilously close to them in seem to be gettin ne. Thus fancy dress balls more ways than e of the coming season as much are to be the featu are to be the dominant hues as blue and yellow interest your lady readers in dress, as it ma profess to be more squeamish to learn. I do not but how women who have than my neighbour n bring themselves to copy character to lose the Pompadours, and du Barrys and other frail beauties of the worst days of the Louises—why not the Nell Gwynnes and the other *cheres amis* of the Restoration—I really cannot see.

The Duke of Cambridge has been far more seriously ill than the newspapers have stated. What with bronchitis of a bad type supervening on a more than usually severe touch of gout, and what with premature exposure during the recent extreme cold—which has now again changed to mugginess—the Commander-in-Chief has had a narrow escape, but I am glad to say he is now fairly convalescent. We have lost poor Lord George Lennox by an unhappy accident. He had been "dining out;" and in his bed-room at night he fell over some crockery ware which pierced his abdomen and in two days there came the end. His brother Lord Henry, I am sorry to say, is so ill that his recovery is very doubtful.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

EVEN in military affairs, wherein honour is the only standard, money plays an important *rôle*. England is alive with vested interests, and no change is rumoured, but injured interests are at once put forward to oppose it. This is a dogmatic commencement. Ere this letter is safely deposited in the pillar box at the corner of my street *en route* for the sunny East, I may possibly have to speak of new reforms. But with them I will not begin. The monetary affairs I referred to are those between the army and the country—in other words, the Army Estimates. However indifferent a soldier may be to the financial affairs of the nation, he must take some little interest in the Army Estimates. I will not go through them item for item; I would not thus risk losing the sympathy of my reader. But I will, nevertheless, set the principal statements before him. The gross sum required is rather more than fourteen and a half millions sterling. This is three-quarters of a million less than last year; but the economy is more apparent than real. It is caused, save as to £54,300, by a difference in the method of keeping accounts. This is with respect to the treatment of the payment made by the Indian Government to meet the recruiting and non-effective charges for that part of the regular army which is serving in India. To have effected a reduction at all must have been a matter of some difficulty in view of the state of affairs during the past six months, and it is no small matter for congratulation that it has not been made at the risk of efficiency and preparedness for war. There is, as a matter of fact, an immense quantity of warlike material in store. What are the forces to support which these fourteen and a half millions are required? Far more numerous than most people imagine. They include 190,015 regular troops, whereof rather more than 61,000 are in India; 26,500 horses, 36,000 army reserve, 115,000 militia men, 11,600 yeomanry, and 174,241 efficient volunteers, which brings the total military strength of the British Empire, exclusive of the Indian Army, which is one of its most powerful units, to the vast total of 526,856 men. The regular troops are certainly expensive, and cost very little, if at all, short of the traditional £100 per man per year; but not only the Army Reserve, but also the Militia, and especially the Volunteers, are maintained at a cost so small as to bear no comparison whatsoever to the service they would be able to render if General Collinson's mania of invasion ever came to be realised. This it never will, at any rate during my life time, as on some future occasion I shall hope to be able to demonstrate. To the Army Estimates I will just return in order to notice that the administration of military law is computed to cost no less than £27,500 and the religious requirements of the army £48,600.

Now, how do these figures, not the last but the gross estimates, bear comparison with those of other countries. I have no certain data on which to base a calculation, for foreign Governments are much less communicative as to the details of their expenditure of the public funds. In Europe there are in round numbers seven and a half million of troops with a combatant strength of five millions, with 15,000 guns and 1,250,000 horses. The expenses incidental to their maintenance exceeds eighty millions sterling a year. Turkey and Austria keep their troops at the least cost—viz., at about £29 a year per man, Russia comes next with about £34, then Germany, Italy and France, until finally the British maxim reached.

The next event of the week is the promulgation of the scheme for the reorganizations been pending as it was evident how numerous were the evils of the system now doomed. The idea of localisation, so happily though tardily infused into the military administration of this country, naturally extended itself to the Royal Artillery, and whatever pangs the establishment of territoriality may give some regiments, they will not extend to the gunners. No artilleryman cares very much about his battery as a battery, or his brigade as a brigade; his affections are all reserved for the regiment. Under the new organization the twenty-five brigades now existing will be formed into eleven. The first six are to be field brigades, and the last five garrison. Each brigade is to consist of fifteen batteries—eight at home, with an aggregate strength of 1,306 men, and seven in India, with a strength of 1,145 men. The reduction of the total strength of the artillery establishment in India will be purely nominal, save as to the brigade staff—that is, from 9,736 to 9,637 of all ranks. The scheme seems to have been received with considerable favour at Woolwich, and that undoubtedly is the best augury for its success.

Woolwich recalls my recollection to a sad accident which happened the other day at the Royal Military Academy to gentleman cadet Chapman—a most promising youth He was at gun drill, and by some misadventure he got the top of his thumb completely crushed off. Fortunately the joint was saved. Had it been otherwise it is very doubtful if he would have been fit for service. The pain of the wound has been extreme, and although the authorities have been most generous in the matter of marks, the loss of time must tell seriously upon his future prospects.

The army has been much concerned to hear bad accounts of the health of Major General Arthur Herbert, Commanding at Dublin, and it is satisfactory to learn that his transfer to the command at Devonport next month is assured. General Herbert is so good an officer, so kind and so capable a superior, that his popularity is no fleeting shadow but enduring and sincere. To all a change agreeable to him must be agreeable. To the Commander-in-Chief and the army it is a good thing to have him close at hand.

It is satisfactory to be assured that this summer no "army mobilization" is to be inflicted on the country. The sham of last year was really too infantile to repeat and there is no other forthcoming. Truth, too, to say everybody is getting a little tired of big manœuvres, and beneficial though they doubtless are to all concerned, a year's rest will next time surround the affair with greater interest and expectation.

The number of candidates for commissions is trully astonishing, yet not so when one reflects on the great scarcity of appointments and the difficulty every parent is in to find a suitable profession for young Hopeful. Another curious thing is the number of young men who are "going into the Guards." So numerous are they, so little chance have the majority of getting into either Grenadiers, Coldstreams, or Fusiliers, that Sir Patrick O'Brien might, under the guidance of his martial and patriotic spouse, raise from them the Irish Guards he is so anxious for. This is the more to be commended to his attention as in consequence of Sandhurst having gone back to gentlemen cadets, from sub lieutenant gentlemen students, a reduction of one subaltern per regiment of cavalry and battalion of infantry will be made and the result must necessarily be a large diminution in the number of first commissions available for candidates during the year. So impressed am I with the excess of the supply of officers over the demand that I invariably maintain that great difficulties should be put in the way of their early retirement, and that their leaving before the completion of a certain minimum service—say fifteen years—must, in default of a considerable pecuniary fine, be followed by a certain service in one branch or another of the Reserve Forces.

Peace and war still hang in the balance. Servia and Turkey have made friends, but the attitude of Russia is as difficult and inexplicable as ever. I have by me most precise information as to the Army of the Pruth, but am compelled to postpone its disclosure until next week. Suffice it to say that the Emperor, Lord, and Autocrat of all the Russias is more than anxious to stay his hand. All Europe does not contain so unhappy a man. Ever in dread of his life, ever overcome by the weight of his responsibilities, with the Empress opposed to him, the Czarewitch likewise, and both intriguing with Gortschakoff to frustrate His Majesty's peaceful aspirations with the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis wild and unruly, with nobody in the whole of his Empire with whom it can be agreeable to converse for five minutes, the Emperor of Russia is in no enviable position. But whatever the result is, one thing is certain that the Emperor himself is a pacific and wise man. That his own will may overcome all opposition, and that soon, must be the devout wish of all.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 22ND MARCH.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council yesterday, General Johnson introduced a bill to facilitate the admission of military lunatics into asylums. Mr. Bayley introduced a bill to prolong and amend Act 23 of 1867. Sir A. Clarke introduced a bill for providing for the execution of emergent works connected with embankments in British Burma. On the motion of Mr. Colvin, the North-Western Provincial Fund Bill and the Trade Licence Bill were referred to Select Committees. On this motion a long Budget debate ensued. Sir J. Strachey said that the allusion to the future abolition of Customs duties was his own personal opinion. He did not, he said, intend thereby to commit Government to any definite policy. Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Cowie regretted that the Budget contained nothing more definite regarding the sale of Council Bills. Sir J. Strachey replied that it was practically impossible to speak more definitely about it. Mr. Hope criticised the Budget at great length, but he generally approved of it. Sir A. Clarke made a long statement regarding the nature of public works to be undertaken during the year. The Hon'ble A. Eden spoke in general approval of the Budget. It being five o'clock the Viceroy adjourned the debate till Wednesday, the 28th instant, when he will express his views.

RUSSIA AND THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH.

It is generally reported that Russia refuses to bind herself to a positive engagement to demobilize her forces, but that she promises to do so when the following conditions have been fulfilled—viz., the signature of the Protocol by the Powers represented at the Conference, the disarmament of Turkey, and the conclusion of peace between the Porte and Montenegro.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

In the House of Commons this evening Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question put, declined to make any statement respecting the negotiations proceeding between Sir Lewis Pelly and the Ameer of Afghanistan.

DECISION OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.

LONDON, 22ND MARCH.

The English Cabinet requires before considering the alterations introduced into the amended Protocol by Russia that she shall give a distinct pledge to demobilise her forces.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22ND MARCH.

The Porte has refused to accede to the conditions of peace proposed by Montenegro that Nicksich shall be ceded to her.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 22ND MARCH.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's S. S. Siam, with the outward mails of 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 22ND MARCH.

The B. I. S. N. Company's S.S. Agra, outward bound to the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed hence to-day.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 5½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅝

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ....108½

Bar Silver 53⅝

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the past half year and carries £10,000 to reserve fund.

Arrivals.—Arago, Cosmopolitan and Hydaspes.

Departure.—Italia.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16 to ½d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅝ to 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16 to ¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,

The *Army and Navy Gazette* hears that the successor of Lieutenant General Sir C. H. Doyle, at Portsmouth, is to be Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon.

The *Morning Post* is informed from Constantinople that the Porte has given Mr. Valentine Baker *carte blanche* to frame a scheme for the organization of a gendarmerie of 60,000 men, in which foreign officers will be employed.

News has reached London of the safe arrival of Captain Burnaby at Erzengan, on the banks of Euphrates, a stage not far distant from Erzeroum, his present destination. Captain Burnaby is in good health, high spirits, and full of confidence of the possibility of achieving his new adventure.

The Punjab Government is considering a plan for the formation of a training school for native foresters and forest rangers. The students will have to undergo an examination in reading, writing, surveying and botany, and will be subjected to practical tests prior to their admission as permanent members of the Forest Department.

The command of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, vacant by the death of Captain Hugh Campbell, R.N., has been conferred on Captain Frank Tourle Thomson, R.N., at present flag captain in the Bellerophon, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., the commander-in-chief on the North American and West Indian station.

The great *Mela* at Ajudhia seems fated to be unfortunate. Cholera in a virulent form has now broken out amongst the pilgrims, and numbers of them are said to be dying. Regard for life would appear to call on Government, the *Englishman* considers, to order the immediate dispersal of the enormous crowds which must render all attempts at sanitation unavailing. The military cantonment, by the way, is only three miles distant.

Sir Henry Norman left Calcutta by the China steamer on Monday morning. We have already more than once said what we think of him, says the *Englishman*, and we may say we were glad to find our estimate so substantially in accord with that of Lord Lytton, made public a week ago. We shall only add now that to our thinking there have been few Indian officials who have risen to high place more entirely by sheer force of merit, or who have been less spoilt in the process. One result is that he leaves India, as he deserves, sincerely regretted by a very large circle of friends.

At present (a Chatham letter says) there is only a single iron-clad ship under construction at Chatham dockyard, a circumstance which has not occurred for several years past. The vessel which is now in course of construction is the Agamemnon, which is intended to be a powerful ship, of the Inflexible type, it being intended that she shall be built in all respects on the same principle as that vessel. Although a number of additional hands have been placed on the Agamemnon, and her massive keel is steadily rising, it will be fully two years before she can be completed.

The Government might at least save one small item of famine expenditure, the *Statesman* thinks—the salary of the official in Sir Richard Temple's train who writes the famine letters to the *Pioneer*. That man is not serving the Government; his time is mainly occupied with the correspondence, which is simply a glorification of the Famine Delegate. The public has a right to object to his drawing a salary from public funds. Let the *Pioneer* pay him as other journals pay their correspondents, and let Sir Richard add any sum which may be agreed upon between them. Then nobody, save perhaps the *Pioneer's* subscribers, will have any right to complain.

The disturbances at St. James's, Hatcham, were renewed on Sunday (Feb. 25). Some of "Mr. Tooth's party" endeavoured to leave the church after the Litany had been said; some members of the "Protestant League" shut the doors, and endeavoured to prevent the others leaving, and there was an unseemly scuffle in the church, which ended in the Tooth party forcing open the doors and leaving the church. Mr. Croom, one of the churchwardens, afterwards attempted to re-enter the church, and was pushed down the steps outside the door. In the afternoon there was a fight in the street at the close of the service; and owing to the occurrences of the morning, Mr. Dale, the curate in charge, ordered the church to be closed in the evening.

The following very interesting statement is from a private letter, dated Cairo, February 17, received from Colonel Gordon:—

> His Highness to-day has signed the Firman. He could not have given me greater powers. He has given me over the Soudan, in addition to the Province of the Equator and the littoral of the Red Sea, absolute authority over the finance, &c. I am astounded at the powers he has placed in my hands. With the Governor-Generalship of the Soudan, it will be my fault if slavery does not cease and if these vast countries are not open to the world. So there is an end of slavery if God wills, for the whole secret of the matter is in the government of the Soudan, and if the man who holds that government is against it, it must cease.

The refusal of the Madras Government to act upon the suggestion of the Viceroy in Council that the Government reserve of grain should be sold has met with unanimous approval. But the mere suggestion of such a thing, says the *Mail*, has caused a feeling of distrust which has not been entirely allayed by the course which our Government have announced their intention of adopting; there remains a lurking fear that the Supreme Government will insist on having their own way. Our contemporary thinks that all cause for anxiety will, however, be removed by the publication of a telegram from the Supreme Government to the effect that they have resolved to leave the sale of the reserves to the discretion of the Madras Government.

Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Turkey has been printed and presented to Parliament in the shape of the following telegraphic despatch from Lord Derby to Sir H. Elliot, dated August 29, 1876, 11-55 P.M., the same as that referred to in our London letter:—

> I think it right to mention, for your guidance, that the impression produced here by events in Bulgaria has completely destroyed sympathy with Turkey. The feeling is universal and so strong that even if Russia were to declare war against the Porte, Her Majesty's Government would find it practically impossible to interfere. Any such event would place England in a most unsatisfactory situation. Peace is therefore urgently necessary. Use your discretion as to the language which you shall hold; but you will see how essential it is that the Turkish Ministers should be alive to the situation, and that you cannot be too strong in urging upon the Porte a conciliatory disposition."

A report of the inspection of the work people employed on the Motibagh tank by the Civil Surgeon of Sholapore has been sent to Government. The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in a memorandum, dated 16th March 1877 submits, for the information of Government, a letter from the Civil Surgeon at Sholapore, reporting the results of his inspection of the work people employed on the Motibagh tank works, stating that he carefully examined the men, women, and children, and they seemed cheerful and contented, while their bodily condition appeared to him to be very satisfactory, adding that there was no disease among them beyond a few cases of sore eyes; they were fairly nourished, and certainly presented no symptoms of having suffered from an insufficiency of food. The children specially struck him as looking plump and healthy. The Government consider that this is very satisfactory.

The British have made India a land of strange extremes. There is a long distance between Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen and yonder squalid *fakeer*, between Mrs. Wheeler and a child-widow on one meal a day, between Dr. Sirkar and a vendor of native charms, and there will be a singular contrast doubtless between the "sweet girl graduates," that we are now to look for from the Calcutta University, and the untaught matrons of twenty in the zenana. We have not yet heard, continues the *Statesman*, what changes, if any, are to be introduced into the course of studies prescribed by the University by way of adaptation to the female candidates that are now to be admitted. If these are simply to be admitted to examination on condition that they submit to exactly the same tests as are now used for young men, we beg to enter our protest against the taking of such step. But we hope to hear that some rational course of study is to be prescribed, and that these young girls are not to have their minds ruined for life by a course of cramming which can only make men monkeys,—we dare not imagine what it will make of women.

The following is a translation of the letter which has been addressed by Madame Adelina Patti to the editor of the *Figaro*, and which is intended to silence the tongue of slander:—

> Paris, Monday, Feb. 26.—Sir,—On the 15th inst. I instituted proceedings against the Marquis de Caux for a judicial separation. The matter being before the Courts, I shall say nothing upon a subject on which the legal authorities will have to decide. My attention has this morning been drawn to articles published in your paper on the 21st and 22nd inst. I take the first opportunity of protesting against a story which is absolutely incorrect. I arrived at St. Petersburg on the 1st of December last, and with my husband, M. le Marquis de Caux, took up my residence in apartments at the Hotel Demouth, which I then occupied for the ninth time. I remained there until the 22nd inst., passing my life in the sight of all, enjoying the consideration which has always been extended to me, and surrounded up to the last hour by numerous and honourable friends, and escorted by them even to the carriage which brought me direct to Paris, accompanied by my maid, M. Franchi, my theatrical agent, and my two servants. I arrived in Paris for the purpose of attending to my suit and of presenting myself to-morrow before the President of the Tribunal. I request you to publish this letter in your earliest issue. Accept the assurances of my high consideration.—Adelina Patti, Marquise de Caux.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Berlin, March 1, says:—"It is understood that the Russian Government is endeavouring to obtain concessions at Constantinople in return for pecuniary assistance offered. The *Golos*, for a change, it would appear, has a very warlike article. If, says the St. Petersburg organ, the answers of the Powers to the Russian Circular Note should happen to be unsatisfactory, Russia will be obliged to go to war with Turkey. You have been informed that the Russian Government, far from desiring war, are, on the contrary, inclined to be satisfied with moderate concessions. Should these be refused, the continued mobilization policy, without immediate war, is the most likely to be adhered to. Warlike addresses to the Emperor continue to flow in from the Provinces of Russia. One from a Siberian Kirghis horde contains the following remarkable passage:—

> Though the Turks are our co-religionists, they are clearly at fault. They have no right to oppress their Christian subjects. The Mahomedan faith does not approve the oppression of other denominations. If thou, O great White Czar! interferest to stop robbery and violence, the Turks are wrong in resisting thee and representing thy action as hostile to their faith. It is they that sin against the faith by their perverseness.

Similar passages are contained in all the Mahomedan addresses recently sent up to St. Petersburg."

The Ottoman Embassy in Paris have received (Feb. 27.) the following communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Constantinople:—

> Constantinople, Feb. 26, Evening.
>
> In its issue of the 16th of February the *Journal des Debates*, speaking of the causes which led to the fall of Midhat Pasha, appealed in support of its views to an assertion of the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, according to which Midhat Pasha's disgrace was attributable to his refusal to place at the disposal of the Sultan a sum of £500,000 belonging to the State funds, and to his insisting upon the appointment of three Christians as Governors-General.
>
> The narrative of the Vienna paper from which the *Journal des Debates* derived this information is entirely unfounded. It is absolutely untrue that the Sultan has ever sought improperly to appropriate £500,000 from the funds of the Treasury and that Midhat Pasha had to resist such a project.
>
> It is equally incorrect that His Majesty has ever had occasion to oppose the nomination of three Christian Governors-General submitted to him by Midhat Pasha.
>
> The divergence of opinion, or, rather, the conflict which decided the fall of Midhat Pasha owed its origin simply to the totally different way in which the Sultan and the late Grand Vizier interpreted the powers appertaining to the First Minister. This conflict displayed itself at last in such a marked manner that the presence of Midhat Pasha in Constantinople might have presented serious inconvenience, and even dangers to the preservation of public order. Hence his removal.
>
> This is the truth and the whole truth. The European public must now be informed on this point, and it will suffice, we believe, to contradict the facts alleged by the *Political Correspondence* in order to demonstrate that the views of the *Journal des Debates*, founded upon inaccurate information, are totally devoid of foundation.

We take the following from the *Times*:—"It will be remembered that last July, Commodore Hewett received final orders to blockade the dominions of the King of Dahomey on account of some insults which that potentate offered to an English merchant at Whydah, and his refusal to make due amends for the outrage. The King, finding himself blockaded, vented his fury upon those who had hitherto been his best friends—the French and Portuguese merchants resident in his dominions—and ordered them to be made prisoners, which was immediately done. These merchants, especially the French, did much to encourage the King in his resistance. The blockade having been established, it was thought that if that did not prove sufficient more effective measures would be taken at the end of the year, in the dry season. Two of Commodore Hewett's officers before the blockade commenced went by land and lagoon from Whydah to Lagos, and made observations of the frontier, and especially of lagoons which were known to run up the country in the neighbourhood of Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, but which were forbidden to white men. The interest in the expected expedition was at its height when it became known that the English Government had forbidden anything of the sort. Such is the present position of affairs. The Admiralty established a blockade, which has now been in force since July 1, and which is intended to compel the payment of a fine, which the King of Dahomey declares he will not pay. Instead of Commodore Hewett finishing up his time on the station by punishing the King and putting an end to that savage's reign of blood, he has left without anything further being done, and the question now is, what is to be the end of it all?"

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes:—"An expedition to explore the buried cities of Central Asia is being talked of in Bombay and elsewhere in India. That treasures like those at Mycenæ may be found in the sands of Mongolia is at least possible. If tradition be of any value—a tradition, too, which has persistently clung to one locality through the lapse of centuries—the tomb of Ghengiz Khan is yet, with its fabulously rich treasures, to be found (as Col. Prejevalsky was told by the Mongols) to the south of Lake Tabasun-Nor. Your readers may remember the quaint legend about the last resting-place of the great Khan. Within the tomb lies a man who seems asleep. Every evening a sheep or a horse is tied near to the spot, and lo! in the morning the animals have been eaten. In 300 years, say the Mongols, the sleeper will awake, and lead countless hosts of his children to victory and dominion. This old story is said to be circulating more and more widely every year. Then the Mongols say that constantly the drifting sands disclose, here and there, gold and silver treasures, which they have a superstitious dread of touching. The buried cities under the sands of the Gobi are affirmed to be mines of incalculable wealth, guarded by gnomes and fearful spells, whilst all the deserts around the hidden ruins are peopled by myriads of howling ghosts. Dr. Bellew established the fact some time since that we shall probably have several of these buried cities revealed shortly, in a similarly natural manner to that in which they were primarily concealed from the sight of man. The sands of the deserts of Central Asia regularly move and drift from east to west, and even now the eastern borders of deserts are being denuded widely of all soil that can be torn away and borne westwards by the violent winds that range with incredible fury many months of the year in those regions. Will Russia be the first to avail itself practically of the knowledge of this?"

Surely the following story, told by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is too good to be true:—"The Bhootan expedition belongs to history, though not the most agreeable or glorious episode in the annals of British India. One little incident, however, still remains to be recorded. We cannot, indeed, vouch for its absolute accuracy, though it is not only generally credited, but it is also credible. The story runs thus: Under the impression that the 'little war' would be fought out to the 'bitter end,' the Government ordered three lakhs, £30,000 worth, of copper coinage to be despatched to the north eastern frontier for the use of the troops. It was forwarded accordingly—a goodly assortment of half-anna and quarter-anna pies and pice. The town of Rungpore was reached in safety, when tidings of peace arrived. The ponderous wealth went on no farther. Where its progress was stayed there it remained, and presently its existence was all but forgotten. Each new magistrate who succeeded to the district signed a paper certifying that he held under lock and key the sum of £30,000 in copper, and it came to be looked upon as a piece of office furniture, such as a bookcase or any other clumsy article. At last a magistrate, more particular than his predecessors, declined to sign the certificate until the money was counted over to him. The objection was not unreasonable, but there was this difficulty in the way of its removal, that the gunny bags had been devoured by insects or otherwise destroyed, and that the copper coins had run together and become welded into masses. The cost of their removal to Calcutta, or some other equally absurd reason, caused the alternative to be adopted of digging a big hole and burying the untold riches. Some sort of monument or memorial, it is said, has been erected over the site, and it may be that in the fulness of time the Dr. Schliemann of the period will disinter the weighty heap."

The *Times* notices the dinner given to Sir B. Frere on the 28th Feb. and makes the following remarks in reference to the administrative capacities of "old Indians:"—"Sir Bartle Frere was entertained on Wednesday evening, at a dinner given by merchants and others interested in South Africa, on the occasion of his appointment to the post of Governor of the Cape. Meetings of this kind have their usefulness, and the compliment involved in them is not the least reward of a life given to the public service. The company assembled to testify their opinion of Sir Bartle Frere's merits, to approve the choice made by the Government, and to signify their belief that the difficult task of administering the South African Colonies at the present time could not be committed to better hands. Mr. Goschen presided, and two members of the Government—the Marquis of Salisbury, in whose Department Sir Bartle Frere has hitherto been serving, and the Earl of Carnarvon, under whose superintendence he now comes—were present to do honour to the guest of the evening and as sponsors for his merits. The speeches were in good taste, and the Chairman proposed the health of the new Governor in terms of becoming commendation. The public at home, and, we have no doubt, the Colonial public also, will agree with Mr. Goschen that the Government could not have selected a man more likely to be successful. In the first place the Governor has filled some of the highest posts in the Indian service. Experience has shown that, whatever may be the peculiarities of "old Indians," they have a remarkable capacity for administration, particularly among non-European races, a self-reliance and courage which makes them almost unconscious of political difficulties, a practical directness which takes the shortest and simplest way while more formal administrators are doubting over a variety of paths. Sir Bartle Frere was Commissioner in Scinde, where he rendered important services, at the time of the Indian Mutiny. This, as Mr. Goschen said, 'was a post for which a man of energy and tact was required,' and, as the Commissioner was not found wanting in those attributes, he was raised in due time to the high office of Governor of Bombay."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on March 1, says:—"Of more importance in this respect (the probabilities of Turkey making peace with Montenegro) is the news which comes on one side from St. Petersburg and on the other from Constantinople. According to the first, in spite of all the rumours which have come *via* Roumania of the imminent passage of the Pruth by the Russian Army, the pacific tendency has still decidedly the upper hand. Besides the well-known pacific disposition of the Emperor, a little strengthened by the traces found of widely-spread Revolutionary and Socialist Associations, the Peace Party has found a most valuable ally in General Ignatieff, who, faithful to his old creed that Turkey, if left to herself, will most surely work out her own destruction, has thrown in his influence against any precipitation, especially at this moment, when, according to his better knowledge, any day may bring about a great catastrophe in the Turkish capital itself. According to the view now taken in St. Petersburgh, even the advance of the Russian Army across the Pruth, nay, down to the banks of the Danube, to take up a position there, would not have to be considered as meaning the beginning of the war. The precedent of the last war is quoted in this respect, when the Russian Army crossed the Pruth on the 2nd of July, 1853, and the negotiations were continued for months afterwards. In confirmation of this general pacific disposition which is announced from St. Petersburg, the *Politische Correspondenz* brings the telegraphic intelligence from there that General Ignatieff will go on a special mission to Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. If the news turns out true, it would indicate further negotiations with the Powers; and, in consequence, a respite, however, short or long it may be. On the other side, the news from Constantinople tends in the same direction, for it reports great activity on the part of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires both at the Porte and at the Palace, which has revived those suspicions about Russia trying to come to a direct understanding with the Porte. The activity of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been so much the more remarked, and as so much the more given rise to comments, as he, since the departure of the Ambassadors, until quite lately, has kept ostentatiously aloof from all contact with the Porte. Paramount as the influence of the Palace is considered to be, it is thought by no means impossible that Russia, with a comparative small fraction of the sum which a war with Turkey would cost, might be able now to carry through in the most pacific way all she wants, or else produce a confusion which might serve to justify almost any step on her part. Thus from all sides the news to-day sounds more pacific than for some time past."

"LASHKRI BAT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The military world at large, and commanding officers in particular, cannot but feel extremely grateful to the talented Superintendent of Army Schools for the very valuable and suggestive remarks made by him in para. 13 of his last school report. Major Jacob in this paragraph refers to, and gives a slight description of, a dialect which he appears to be thoroughly acquainted with and to which he gives the name of "Lashkri Bat." The writer has not heard this name before, but no doubt it is correct. A Superintendent of Army Schools is hardly likely to make a mistake. It seems, however, very curious that the "language of the orderly room" should be a "miserable *patois*." Of course, very few officers can aspire to such proficiency in any language as Major Jacob, but one might reasonably expect that among so many some few might talk Hindustani—for instance, some of the senior officers who were in the service almost before Major Jacob was born, but it appears to be a melancholy fact that such is not the case! Can any of your readers account for such an extraordinary state of ignorance among so many officers who are credited with, at all events, an average knowledge of Urdoo? Or, perhaps, Major Jacob will kindly still further gain the good wishes of all N. I. officers by doing so.

H. S.

MHOW AND INDORE MAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reply to the letter signed by "Fort et Loyal" in your issue of the 21st inst., I beg to make a remark or two which will, I think, remove the erroneous impression your correspondent is under that things are not as they should be with regard to the transmission of the mails to the above stations.

It is true that of late the arrival of trains at Khundwa has not been as regular as is desirable, but that is not to be wondered at, considering the immense traffic that there now is over the railway line. As your correspondent rightly observes the train from Khundwa to Choral is timed to leave at 10-10, but it is not advisable to detain this train for certain reasons, one of which is that the mails for Indore from Northern India, which are important, would be delayed. In cases, however, when the Bombay mail train reaches Khundwa after the departure of the 10-10 train to Choral, the mails from the Bombay side are sent on by the 1-40 train which reaches Choral at 7-7.

As they have then to be conveyed by mail tongas, a distance of nearly 20 miles up a steep ghaut, it is obvious that letters cannot be delivered that night, although, I believe, a special delivery is effected at the Post Office, on days when the Overland mail is due, to those who apply for their letters.

I think therefore "Fort et Loyal" will see that the arrangements under the circumstances are as nearly as possible—

PERFECTION.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 19TH MARCH.

In my last contribution a slight mistake crept in, which I hasten to rectify. The Inspector General of Forests in India, Dr. Brandtz, and not Conservator of Forests C. P., passed through here the other day *en route* to Chikalda on a tour of inspection, at which place he will meet the Deputy Commissioner Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Drysdale, the Deputy Conservator of Forests H. A. D.

All kinds of impositions seem to crop up by fits and starts in Berar. The Government of India not content with levying a "town tax" has now hit upon a novel way of increasing the Berar revenue, in the shape of a tax on "native marriages!" My native friend says—"Sar, what *zoolum* this man can't marry one wife, but the Sircar want *bukshees*; suppose marry two wifes another *bukshees* must give; this way plenty money get." The mild Hindoo is not far wrong too when he goes on to say:—"Supposing I get childs, then must pay tax. Wah! Wah!! What's use of *Shathi* then?" A consolation, the district officers have *vetoed* the proposition which is nothing but just. Should this proposed matrimonial tax become law, a tax would probably be enforced on all European marriages too. Oh! no, this would be too much of a good thing. Moral: Let well alone.

It is currently reported that Captain Lane, the senior District Superintendent of Police of this district, will be appointed Deputy Inspector General of Police H. A. D. in the room of Colonel Millet, Inspector General of Police, who retires from the service in a few weeks. The D. I. G. of Police will be a new appointment and who will be under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner H. A. D. Should this take place, Mr. Wright D. S. P., Booldana District, will be transferred to this district.

Advices received from Hingolee state that very heavy fall of rain and hail was experienced last week; the rainfall was guaged on the 11th at 1·57 inches. The rainfall last week appears to be general over the Berars. This unusual rain causes considerable damages throughout the districts to the several crops.

Major A. Johnson, Commandant 4th Cavalry H. C. stationed at Hingolee, has proceeded on two years' furlough to Europe on private affairs. Captain FitzGerald, Squadron Commander 3rd Cavalry H. C. at Aurungabad, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant 4th Cavalry H. C. during Major Johnson's absence.

The pay of the three arms of the service, Hyderabad Contingent, has been slightly modified, as also that of the camp followers. In future the Bengal rates are to be paid to the recipients of the Order of Merit in the Hyderabad Contingent.

BOMBAY.

The Senior Magistrate of Police.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, from the beginning of April next.

Poor-box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 25 from E. D. Sassoon, Esq., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Municipal Corporation.—Under the provisions of Section IX. of Bombay Act III. of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Jardine to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, *vice* Captain Henry, deceased.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 12th March 1877 was Rs. 2,67,83,410; add silver received during the week, Rs. 4,40,395. The sum of Rs. 20,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,52,23,805. There is in addition bullion tendered under Currency Act, valued at Rs. 10,46,194, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Robbing a Church.—The *India Catholica* reports that on Saturday night, the 17th instant, some thieves managed to enter the Church of Versowa, in Salsette, and were in the act of breaking boxes which contained the vestments. The noise awakened the Vicar who raised an alarm, and the bell being rung, the thieves were put to flight. Three silver receptacles containing the holy oils were carried away, while some of the vestments and boxes were found scattered in and outside the building.

Prosecutions by the S. P. C. A.—Abdoolla Hussain, buggy driver, for working his horse at Pydhownie, the animal being lame of the near forleg, was fined Rs. 10.—Abdool Buksh, buggy driver, for working his horse in Parell road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 2.—Tookaram Jewa, cotton dealer, for working his bullock at Boree Bunder, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 2.—Gungaram Hurree, cartman, for working his bullock in Market road, the animal being lame of the off hind leg, was fined Rs. 2.

The Fire at Mandvie Bunder.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning at the Elphinstone Bunder, near Mandvie, on view of the body of Luximon Bapoo. Deceased was a child about 3 years of age, who was left alone lying asleep while its mother was away in the bazaar, when a conflagration took place on the evening previous at that bunder amongst a range of jowiee huts occupied by a number of coolies with their families, and the deceased was burnt to death in one of the huts. Immediately after the fire was extinguished the body of the deceased was recovered charred. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been burnt in a hut, which had caught fire."

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th March 1877, was 724, being 45 more than in the preceding week, 75 more than the total of the week ending 21st March, 1876, and 300 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 277 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 56·00. There is an increase in the number of deaths in this return compared with the previous week, as well as with the corresponding week last year. There were 280 deaths from remittent fever, which is 27 more than last week and 173 above the same period last year; and 63 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, a number 20 above that of last year and nearly double that of the mean of the preceding five years.

The Billiard Champion.—Mr. John Roberts, the Champion Billiard Player, has made £1,000 by his visit to India, and not £5,000 as stated by the Allahabad paper. Mr. Roberts intends coming out again in November, and has already been engaged for a month at Dacca and a month at Jeypore. The Maharaja was so well pleased with the champion's play that he made him a present of a magnificent necklace valued at Rs. 2,000, and a thousand-rupee note. Mr. Roberts played at Jubbulpore on the 12th, giving Mr. Dennis 650 points. The latter was beaten by 88 points.—*Statesman.*

Lanowlee.—We hear from Lanowlee that they are having delightful weather there just now. They have no hot winds, and the sea breeze blows delightfully fresh from a very early hour in the afternoon. The Lanowlee Hotel is nearly full, and, our correspondent hears, that all the good houses at Khandalla are engaged and many of them occupied for the season. A number of soldiers have already come to the barracks, and some more are expected. The hills about Lanowlee and Khandalla are a great attraction to the soldiers, who seem to enjoy taking long walks in every direction. It is pleasant to the usual residents to see some stir about the place, as Khandalla especially is very lonely at all other seasons of the year. Major Manson's family are at Gipsey Hill, the nearest house to Lanowlee except one belonging to a Parsee gentleman; Colonel Thompson, 9th Regiment, Ahmedabad, has taken Ravine Cottage; and several occupants are coming before the end of the month to the other houses belonging to various Parsee gentlemen, who, by the way, should give them names by which every one might know them.—*Deccan Herald.*

PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

To-day a public meeting will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 3 o'clock P.M., to discuss the new Bombay Cotton Frauds Act 1877, and the following resolutions will be submitted:—

1. That this meeting protests against either the continuance of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act No. IX. of 1863 on the Statute-Book, or the new Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill 1877, which passed the Legislative Council on the 3rd March 1877, becoming law, for the following reasons:—

That the cotton trade of Western India considers that special legislation is useless and unnecessary, the general criminal law already providing sufficient remedies, and there is therefore an injustice in burdening the trade with any part of the cost of the establishment maintained for the purposes of the Act.

That special legislation is indefensible as contrary to the principle that the State shall not interfere to protect experts.

That the working of the existing law has been harsh and vexatious, and that the new Bill contains provisions which will be found equally inoperative, but capable of still greater oppression, and

That if special legislation is persisted in on the ground that it is necessary for the protection of national interests, the expences of working it should be borne by the State.

2. That, in particular, apart from the unnecessary provisions and the objectionable principles of this special legislation, the new offences created, and the arbitrary powers of confiscation given, under the Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill, 1877, are certain to lead to extreme hardship, and this meeting therefore protests against Sections 6 and 14 of the Bill which empower the Magistrate or Court to confiscate and destroy any adulterated cotton, wherever it may be found; and it further protests against Section 22 of the Bill which authorises the proceeds of special taxation upon a particular, and already over-burdened, trade, to be applied to the purpose of promoting and improving the cultivation and manufacture of cotton.

3. That the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce be requested, on behalf of this meeting, to submit the foregoing resolutions to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with memorials praying that they will, in exercise of their respective powers, veto and disallow the Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill 1877, and that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, and entrusted to the care of Mr. Fawcett, the distinguished member for Hackney, praying for redress of the grievances to which the cotton trade of Western India is, by useless and unnecessary special legislation, subjected.

As the subject is one of great importance, it is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance of the public at the meeting.

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN MILITARY PRISONER ON SUSPICION.

Mr. Constable Grennan arrested a European yesterday morning at the Royal Oak Tavern, Dhobie Talao, fully answering to the descriptions of Gunner John Gillmore, of the 7th Battery 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, who escaped from the military prison, Calcutta, in the early part of the present month, after committing a theft there of a sum of Rs. 500, and for the arrest of whom a telegram was despatched on the 9th instant from the Brigade Major, Calcutta, to the Brigade Major, Bombay, a copy of which had been subsequently forwarded to the Commissioner of Police together with a full description of the escaped prisoner. The man arrested by Mr. Constable Grennan gives in his name as John Gannon, and appears to state that he is a discharged soldier, and had recently arrived in Bombay from a coffee plantation in the mofussil where he had been employed for some time, whereas his description tallies in every respect with that of Gunner John Gillmore as to height, colour and stature, and principally as to the marks on his person: a cut on the nose, the letters J.G. on the left forearm and a cross on the right forearm with some letters which are illegible corresponding. The prisoner who now calls himself John Gannon was placed yesterday before the Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. C. P. Cooper, charged as a military deserter who ordered the prisoner to be made over to the military authorities at Colaba who will deal with the prisoner pending further instructions from Calcutta. The prisoner when arrested by the police officer a sum of Rs. was 60 found on his person.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE "MANDAMUS" DIRECTED TO THE DIRECTORS.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared to show cause against a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* issued to the directors of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, requiring them to show cause why they should not give an inspection of the directors' minute books to Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, senior member of the firm of Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co., the agents of the company, and an ex-officio director of it; and why they should not allow him to take extracts from the books. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared on behalf of the applicant, Nusserwanjee, in support of the rule.

Mr. Inverarity said he appeared for the company and one of its directors, Bhowanbhoy Khooshalchund. The other director, Lallchund Khengar, was away in his native country. The learned counsel opposed the granting of a *mandamus* on two grounds:—1. There never was a refusal by the company to produce the minute-book. 2. The applicant, before asking the Court for a *mandamus*, was bound to state the reasons why he wished the books to be produced. Now, the right of a co-director to inspect a minute book was only a private right and one not to be enforced by *mandamus*. (Reads the applicant's affidavit.) There was no such refusal as to warrant the application which had been made. Nusserwanjee was on unfriendly terms with the directors, who were doubtless unwilling to show the minute-book, but they never refused an inspection. They instructed their solicitors to obtain the opinion of the Advocate General whether they were bound to give an inspection; and after some delay, owing to the Advocate General being engaged elsewhere, they were informed that he refused to advise as he was retained for the firm of Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co.

The Advocate General—Will you now show the books?

Mr. Inverarity—We have stated in our affidavit that we are willing to grant an inspection; but I make this admission without prejudice to my right to argue that the rule was improperly obtained.

Mr. Justice Green—Do you undertake to show the books to-day and from time to time?

Mr. Inverarity—Yes, but I say the rule was improperly obtained.

The Advocate General—That is only a question of costs.

Mr. Inverarity next read the correspondence between the solicitors to the parties. It appeared that Madhowjee Dhurumsey, one of the directors, who was a partisan of the agents, minuted that it was improper of the other directors to refuse to give an inspection to Nusserwanjee of the minute book, as he thought that not only the minute-book, but all the other books of the company should be made accessible to him as an ex-officio director. Now, the learned counsel's argument was that the inspection was wanted by Nusserwanjee for purposes extremely hostile to the company. He did not think any blame was attributable to the directors for the delay that occurred between the sending of a case for the opinion of the Advocate General and the calling of a board meeting in order to authorise the solicitors to take the opinion of another counsel. (Reads the affidavits of the secretary and others.) The board actually passed a resolution on the 10th February that, if the opinion of counsel was in favour of giving an inspection, it should be given at once. With regard to the meeting of the directors called for the purpose of considering this matter, the learned counsel said Dorabjee Framjee Panday, the uncle of the applicant, was placed on the two horns of a dilemma. Either the Advocate General had been retained for his (Dorabjee's) firm before the meeting was held, or he was retained soon after. If the former, Dorabjee should have informed the board of the fact and thus have avoided the delay that occurred; if the latter, then he acted improperly in going from the board meeting and retaining the Advocate General directly afterwards. The applicant, in his affidavit, stated that the office of the company had been removed from Meadow Street to Hornby Row to the great detriment of the company; but the true reason for the removal, Mr. Inverarity said, was that the applicant charged too high a rent for his premises, and the directors selected a place for lower rent.

With reference to a statement made in one of the affidavits that the secretary consulted Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, the learned judge enquired what Cassumbhoy had to do with the management of the company's affairs.

Mr. Inverarity said he (Cassumbhoy) had an interest in the company.

The Advocate General—He is pulling the strings.

Mr. Inverarity—I object to my learned friend saying so. I might as well say that Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia is pulling the strings on the other side.

Mr. Justice Green—Your clients should have been the last persons to keep the applicant at arms' length.

Mr. Inverarity admitted it was true, as stated in the affidavit, that the secretary the day before yesterday refused to give an inspection; but the secretary was not a lawyer; and he might well have thought that the company might be prejudiced if he granted an inspection whilst the rule was pending. The learned counsel argued that no refusal by a single director or by the secretary amounted to an act of the board; and that no such refusal could warrant the applicant's coming before the Court. The inspection asked for was a private right; while it was only where a public duty was shown to have been imposed upon the directors that the Court would grant a *mandamus* to enforce it. Here no public duty was cast upon the company to produce the books. On both the above-mentioned grounds, therefore, the learned counsel argued that the rule must fail.

On the Advocate General rising to address the Court, his Lordship said he thought there was a sufficient refusal when the rule was applied for; and asked him to confine himself to the right being private.

The Advocate General said his Lordship's judgment in the Albert Mills case (9 Bombay H. C. Reports) gave a complete answer as to that. (Reads from the judgment in that case.) The learned counsel asked the Court to dismiss the rule with costs against the directors, and not to make the innocent shareholders suffer.

His Lordship reserved his decision until to-morrow (Saturday).

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are invaluable for pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralized, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification and through the blood thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

FALSE AND GROUNDLESS COMPLAINTS.

A case disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on Monday last, the 20th instant, in which two Hindoos, named Rewappa Shewshunkur and Rowjee Anund Shendy, were charged at the instance of Ebram Hajee Haroon and Mossa Somar, general merchants, having their place of business near the Zackria Musjid, in the native town, each of these complainants charging the accused parties with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation of property, consisting of piece-goods and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 264, at the instance of Mossa Soomar, and Rs. 168, at the instance of Ebram Hajee Haroon.

Mr. Balkrishna J. Kirtiker appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Khunderao Morojee appeared on behalf of the defence of defendant No. 1 and Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidass for defendant No 2.

The hearing of the case occupied the Court three separate days during which time the case for the prosecution was fully and carefully gone into by the examination of four witnesses, whose statements went to show that there had been transactions on credit between the accused and the complainants for some time past and the transactions complained of were also *bona fide* transactions in the ordinary course of business carried on between native merchants. At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution the respective counsel for the defence addressed his Worship, contending that the complainants had brought about this case to endeavour, by preferring criminal charges against their respective clients instead of filing a civil suit against them, to intimidate the parties, and thereby force payment for the goods supplied by complainants in an honourable transaction.

His Worship in disposing of the case, said—I do not think it is necessary to expatiate on the merits of these cases. I have come to the conclusion that neither of the defendants has committed the offence of cheating or any other offence that was alleged to have been committed. I am sure they have not committed the offence of cheating. It is clear from the accounts of complainants and defendants that both complainants had dealings with defendant No. 1, and that the defendant No. 2 was not a party to the transactions between them. It was a dastardly act on complainants' part to implicate defendant No. 2 and got him arrested at such a time and hour as to make it impossible for defendant No. 2 to get himself released. The account books of both complainants show that goods obtained on the 3rd instant were obtained by *bona fide* purchase. I conjecture that after having parted with the goods, complainants thought that No. 1 was not solvent, and they put their heads together as to make the best means of recovering property or their value. I do not know how to characterise their conduct, which may be called fraudulent and cowardly. Most vivid light is thrown by these cases being contradictory. I order these complainants under section 103 of Act XIII. of 1856 to pay Rs. 50 to each defendant in each case as compensation, and the defendants are at liberty to recover their costs in a civil court.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(Continued from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

PAPER READ BY MR. JULAND DANVERS BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF ARTS

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

It now only remains to consider the policy which should guide the administration of these great undertakings. As political or strategical works they should, of course, be made capable of rendering such service as may be required of them whenever the occasion may arise. But it is in their other capacity—as carriers of men and merchandise—that they have to be chiefly regarded when we are concerned with their remunerative powers. It appears to me that, in every sense, their commercial character should be preserved and developed, and that the broadest view should be taken of their aims and capabilities in this respect. I believe that a policy dictated by such a view of their position would enable the railways to confer the greatest advantages to all concerned. In the first place, whether in the hands of companies or of the Government, they should be allowed to earn the full fruits of a careful and liberal management. I know that some would limit the profits to an amount sufficient only to cover the interest on the capital, and would give the customer the benefit of any excess. The vicissitudes of traffic might interpose a difficulty in the way of this arrangement; but supposing it feasible, would it be fair to the community at large who have furnished the means of obtaining the money to deprive them of a participation in the benefits? The more legitimate mode of dealing with the excess would be to spend it on extending the railway system, I have just advocated a liberal policy as being the most likely to pay. By this I mean one that brings the railways down to the wants and capacities of the people, which considers carefully the peculiar circumstances of the country, encourages the growth of its agricultural produce, and stimulates fresh industries. The policy which would strive for high returns from a contracted traffic is not the policy suited to India; if, indeed, it be suited to any country. As I believe some of the most successful commercial enterprises have been conducted so as to secure a large aggregate profit by numerous small gains, so should railways be managed as to produce large receipts from the small earnings of a multitude of transactions. The people of India are poor, and the distances are great. Fares for the low classes of passengers, and charges for the staple commodities of the country, must be very low in order to secure the traffic which may reasonably be expected. I do not forget that to enable this to be done, thrift and skilful management is necessary, and we have seen on the East Indian Railway how it is possible for an Indian line by these means to carry its freight cheaper than any English railway. Besides the usual obvious measures for attracting traffic by good accommodation, punctuality, and all reasonable conveniences, care in the selection, and economy in the use, of materials must be exercised, and every effort should be made to reduce the dead weight and unprofitable work by running as few trains as possible, and filling them up to the brim. There is nothing so objectionable in railway returns as "a beggarly account of empty boxes." Lessons may be continually learnt by a careful study of statistics. The very word I am afraid brings to some minds the idea of mystifying doubts and suspicions, but however much a mass of ill-arranged figures may confuse and deceive, properly prepared statements furnish the most instructive information for future guidance. Rates and fares, for instance, should be regulated chiefly by the cost of transport, and as such charges are made by the ton, and the passengers per mile, it is most important that the cost of conveying a passenger and a ton per mile should be ascertained. This has been done by Mr. Rendel, who, by an intelligent analysis of the traffic returns, has from time to time prepared tables, which show not only the cost but the amount earned from each passenger and each ton of goods carried one mile. The East Indian Railway Board were thus enabled to explain in their last report, that the average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile was ·38d., the average cost ·14d., and consequently, that the profit on each passenger was ·24d.; that the average sum received for carrying one ton a mile was ·91d., the average cost ·26d. and the profit 65d. This is turning statistics to good account, for a unit of great value is arrived at, and the secret of success is revealed. I have already given the results of this line. Mr. Crawford, the chairman of the company, was able to point out to the shareholders that its present prosperous position had been attained by thrift, enterprise, and liberality, and to speak in a confident tone of the success of the policy which he recommended, as explained in the report.

After alluding to the economy exercised by the staff in India, it goes on to say:—"It was this which prompted and justified the policy of the Board in regard to reduction of rates, and it is this reduction of rates which has conduced so much to the late development of traffic. The action and re-action of these three influences—that is to say, economy of cost, low charges, and increase of traffic—upon each other have operated, and are still operating, to produce not only financial prosperity in the line itself, considered, as a property, hardly surpassed by any line in England, but, what is of still more importance, a commercial activity in India in some of the most important products of the soil, which will have a marked effect on the welfare of that country at large."

It is gratifying to see so high, and at the same time so just a view taken of the duties and obligations of a guaranteed Indian railway company. Satisfactory as this account is, I cannot but think that, if the principles here advocated are formed into a settled policy by the administrators of our railways in India, we shall see yet more favourable results. The prosperity of these great works and the improvements of the country should go hand in hand together. Any system of management which does not promote the due development of the produce of the soil, and stimulate the various rising industries of the country, cannot be a proper one for adoption. We have already seen how, in the case of wheat and seeds last year, the agricultural riches of the country "derived from benignant skies and a prolific soil" received an impulse from low rates. Other products will be acted upon in the same way. The growers of cotton find it difficult to compete with America, but India is now spinning much of her own produce, and will soon go a step further. Along the western coasts, at Bombay, Surat, and Broach, large mills are at work. When visiting one of these in company with Mr. Rendel last year, we were speaking to the owner on the subject of the import duty on manufactured goods. His remark was, "Whether the duty is kept on or taken off, we intend to beat Manchester." In Calcutta mills for working up jute—which, as an article of commerce, has only been heard of in India within the last twenty years—have been established. There is great activity in the coal producing districts of Bengal and Central India, and supplies of coal are being taken many hundred, and even a thousand miles up-country for the use of the Railways. Tea has already become an important article of commerce, and now rivals that of China in quality. There is no reason why tobacco should not be more extensively cultivated and prepared for European consumption. There are probably other articles which, in time, and with proper facilities for reaching a market, will appear on the list of imports. All these are encouraging features in the material prospects of India, and all are being helped by railways. For these and for other reasons which have appeared in the course of this paper, their judicious extension is, I submit, to be desired.

On the conclusion of Mr. Danvers' address a discussion ensued in which the following gentlemen took part.

Mr. Crawford, Chairman of the East India Railway Company, said that his Lordship (the Chairman) had invited him as a fellow labourer for many years with Mr. Danvers in the great field of railway enterprise in India to offer some observations on the paper just read. He was sure there was no person present, who would not agree with him that those who took an interest in Indian railways, were indebted to Mr. Danvers for the clear and comprehensive statement he had given to the meeting of the history, condition and prospects of the railways in India. They had heard from Mr. Danvers a statement of the origin of these railways, and into that it was not necessary for anyone to follow him. He had told them what those railways were doing, but what was of more importance was what they were capable of doing and the great advantage they would be to the people of India in time to come. He (the speaker) believed that at the present moment the prosperity upon which the Indian railways were some of them embarked was the commencement of a different state of things from that which Mr. Danvers had alluded to as having been the case to a certain extent up to now. He would take for instance, the case of the railway with which he was connected. Mr. Danvers had informed them of the amount of traffic upon that line up to a certain time. What really showed in the first place what the railways were capable of doing, and secondly, what the country was able to bring to the railways was the experience gained in the exertions made to relieve India at the time of the famine four years ago when Lord Northbrook took the matter into his own hands and relieved India of famine. They found that there was an enormous store of grain in the upper part of India which, though some people might have believed was to be found there, no one believed it was possible to bring from that extreme distance to Calcutta or Bombay, and to bring it thence to England at a profit. They were now bringing grain down from Cawnpore to Calcutta—a distance of 684 miles—at a cost of about 6s. 4d. per quarter, and arrangements had recently been made by which the large surplus produce of the country between Delhi and Lahore, where a vast quantity of wheat was raised, would be brought to Calcutta at a cost not exceeding 12s. 6d. per quarter. Was there any other railway in existence which could afford to carry a commodity of that kind such a distance at such a low rate of cost, and yet, as Mr. Danvers had shown, still have a fair prospect for the railway? What was the cause of this? It was that to which Mr. Danvers had referred—the mastery which the railway companies now possessed over the costs of management through the establishment of that system of ascertaining what it cost the companies to do their work, and what they could really afford to carry the goods for. As Mr. Danvers had stated their duty was in the first place to the people of India—he was not addressing railway shareholders, or perhaps he might not like to say that (laughter)—justice to the people of India whose guarantee provided them with the means of constructing these railways, and the interests of the railways themselves were one and the same thing. Experience had shown that if it had not been for the command which Mr. Rendel's method of ascertaining their costs and charges, placed in their hands, they would not have been able to proceed with such absolute certainty in what they were about. They knew exactly for what they could do the work, and low as their rates were—a half penny per ton per mile—when they saw such rates at their command, there was no limit to the amount of profit which these railways might earn in time to come. Mr. Danvers had mentioned the quantity of goods which was now carried over some of these lines; but it would surprise many who knew India in former days, who were accustomed to the old jog-trot way of travelling, and who if they had to take goods from a distance had to make up their minds to the expenditure of something like three months in the conveyance of goods from the interior, to see that now the vast superabundance of production in some districts, especially in the upper part of India, was made available for the wants of the people of England. This, however, was only a small part of the question. It was a matter of great interest in these days of doubt as to the question of supplies, for if the supply from Russia was likely to be jeopardised, it was something to know there was an enormous field of supply in distant India. (Hear, hear.) During last year upwards of 200,000 tons of wheat were exported from India to England. By the East India Company alone in 1876, 170,000 tons left Calcutta, the greater part going to England. What did that mean? He did not know what the produce per acre of wheat in India was, but he would take it at something like four or five quarters to the acre. The whole purchase represented by that 170,000 tons was hardly the produce of 200,000 acres, and yet when they looked at the whole extent of country where this wheat was grown, when they knew that in ordinary seasons there was a surplus, they might feel some feeling of comfort in the reflection that if supplies failed them from other parts they had India to fall back upon. There was another enormous trade which had recently sprung up in India for which they were indebted to the railways. The quantity of linseed alone exported from India in 1876 represented four million sterling. It was not, however, to the railways alone that this was due. One of the first things which gave an impetus to the trade was the measure of which Lord Northbrook was the father—the abolition of the export duties. The amount of the duty in the case of wheat was nearly one shilling per quarter; in the case of linseed it was more. When they recollected that that represented about 2 per cent., and that in these days 2 per cent. was considered a mercantile profit, they would understand that 2s. was a great advantage. Then there was the question of depreciation of silver, and there again they saw the enormous advantage in commodities having been found, which it was possible to export to England to the extent of six or seven millions. Mr. Crawford further expressed a hope that Mr. Danvers' paper would not be simply buried in some report, but that it might be spread abroad to enlighten the public mind upon the subject of Indian railways (applause); and observed that it would show that Indian railways had not been the extravagant and ill-considered enterprises they had been said to be by many people. Only on the previous Tuesday night (February 13th) in the House of Commons, they had heard on high authority that it was in consequence of the extravagance connected with Indian railways that the State railways had been introduced. He entirely differed from that statement, and he hoped the opportunity might be offered to test this view and to enable those who were interested in these things, and to show that Indian railways had been, all things considered, as economically constructed as any vast series of railways in Europe. It was all very well for people to trade upon the experience gained for them. People said French and other continental railways had been constructed more cheaply than those in India; but who bought the experience? England bought the experience, and it was after other people had learned how railways were made that they were able to avoid errors which had led to extravagance in earlier cases. So it was in India. The companies had to introduce public works of a character altogether unknown before in India. They had to resort to expedients wholly novel to the country. Undoubtedly some mistakes had occurred, but they were mistakes of no very important character taken in the whole; and this was the experience by which those who were so wise after the event now said they would be governed and could do much better than could be done for them. The statement of Mr. Danvers seemed to him to be a very proper sequel and a very proper commentary upon much that had been said on Tuesday night in the House of Commons with regard to Indian affairs. If there had been any person present in the House, thoroughly acquainted with these things, a great deal of misapprehension and misunderstanding might have been removed.

Mr. Scott Russell, C.E., said that although he had never been to India, he was well acquainted with what had taken place in that country in regard to railways, and he had known many engineers and others connected with those undertakings. He had watched their progress with very great interest, and as an engineer he had frequently had occasion to advise other nations upon their public works. And what he had generally recommended was that they should imitate as little as possible in their railways what Englishmen had done in England, and should imitate as much as possible what Englishmen had done in railways in India. (Hear, hear.) There was much in the administration and utilisation of railways in India which might be copied with great advantage in England, in nothing more than in knowing exactly the cost of carriage of and the profit and loss upon each item of transport. He regretted, however, that an exceptional gauge had been adopted in India. He did not care whether the gauge was narrow or wide, but a difference of gauge was a great evil. (Hear, hear). In saying this he was not indulging any crotchet but upon this point he held a view into which he had been disciplined. One of the earliest duties of his life as an engineer was to do some work in connection with railway of an exceptionally beautiful gauge, which after doing much useful work, had to be pulled up and relaid, merely because its narrow gauge prevented its getting into the general traffic of the railway system. He strongly regretted that any consideration should have permitted either the Government or any body else to indulge themselves in any other than one uniform gauge for the Indian empire; and he predicted that if the administrators of India would indulge in exceptional railways, the day would come when in some state of war they would have to regret that the material of their army could not avail itself of the railways because of their exceptional character. In England they had not now any considerable exceptional railway. At great cost they had got rid of that and now had a uniform narrow gauge which not only enabled them to carry everything over the country, but would enable them to assist any of their Continental neighbours. Mr. Russell further exposed the fallacy entertained by some people that the breadth of gauge made a difference in the cost of a railway, and urged the importance of uniformity of pattern being adopted in India in respect to locomotives and carriages. If they would organise their railway material so as to reduce the great variety now existing in engines and carriages to perfect mathematical uniformity such as Sir Joseph Whitworth had, and the London and North-Western Company were introducing, that forced uniformity would effect an immense saving in their current expenses. The locomotives so made would only cost two-thirds of their present cost, and the cost of maintenance and wear and tear would only be half of what it now was.

Mr. Wood expressed the view that the time had not yet arrived for any reduction of rates on the guaranteed railways. The main question in respect to the guaranteed railways was whether the practice of charging a portion of the bill for the guaranteed interest against the taxpaying community should be continued, or whether the whole of it should be charged against the persons using the railways. At present the scale of charges on the different railways was by no means uniform. If the principle were correct and were adopted, that nothing should be carried on these railways below cost price, and that the rates on each railway should be so regulated that every article would bear its full quota not only of working expenses, but of the guaranteed interest, it would be necessary at once to increase the charges made by six of the eight guaranteed railways. Whether the effect of raising the fares and charges would be to diminish the amount of traffic or to reduce the net profits could only be ascertained by experiment spread over a sufficient length of time; but he thought it was not unreasonable to suppose that if traffic over one considerable district could bear increased charges the same kind of traffic in other districts similarly placed could bear similar charges. After touching upon the details of traffic over the Suez Canal, and upon the question of wheat supply from India for the wants of England, Mr. Wood observed that it was a matter for great congratulation that surplus profits were now beginning to be the rule—at any rate that had been the case during the past half year. Hitherto the system of guarantee seemed to him to have been the best school for training shareholders in the utmost indifference in the management of their concerns. As long as a guaranteed railway paid its expenses, the price in the market remained the same. The shareholders had been so often disappointed in their expectation of surplus profits that they made their investments on the faith of the guaranteed profits.

Mr. Conybeare in a few brief observations drew attention to the great purity that had been displayed in the management of the Indian railways in comparison with the way in which railway enterprises had been conducted in other countries. India owed a great deal to the *savoir faire* which had characterised the management of her railways, and whatever might happen England would leave a noble monument of her rule in India by educating that country, and by giving it a good code of laws and a magnificent system of internal communication.

Mr. Maitland, speaking as one who had been a merchant in India for some years, bore strong testimony to the immense benefits conferred on the commerce of India, and said there could be but one opinion as to the great value of the principle laid down by the railway companies of reducing the traffic rates for bulky merchandise. He alluded also to the importance of feeder roads in connection with the railways, and said it was to Lord Dalhousie to whom India owed her great railway system.

Mr. Crawford, remarking on the price of coal, said that the East India Railway Company raised their own coal at a cost of 4s. 7d. per ton (at the pit's mouth) obtained from deposits discovered by the engineers in the early history of the railway. They were now raising 300,000 tons in the year, but they only had a very small coal bill—unlike many housekeepers in England.

(*To be continued.*)

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HOUSE OF COMMONS:—March 1.

THE VICEROY'S RESIDENCE AT SIMLA.

Replying to Sir G. Campbell,

Lord George Hamilton said Lord Northbrook, when Viceroy, sent home a request for sanction to a certain expenditure at Simla to remedy defective drainage and an insufficient water supply. This was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The residence of the Viceroy at Simla is a hired house, condemned by medical authority as unhealthy, and utterly inadequate in its accommodation. Serious illness prevailed in consequence during the whole autumn among the Viceroy's household, and I believe it has been determined in India to erect at a small cost a more suitable residence; but the details concerning this expenditure have not yet come home. Lord Salisbury has not in any way altered or confirmed the present optional arrangements of the Government of India by which they annually spend the hot months at Simla.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TITLE.

Sir G. Campbell, who on rising was received with ironical cheers and laughter, inquired of the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that the new Indian title of Her Majesty had been officially translated "Kaiser-i-Hind;" and, if so, whether he would be so good as to inform the House why the Viceroy had thought proper to use a German title, Kaiser, as unknown to the natives as the English one, and to set it out in a Persian language as little known to most of them as the English language.

Lord George Hamilton.—The new Indian title of Her Majesty is officially translated as "Kaiser-i-Hind." The latter part of the hon. gentleman's question is of a very controversial character. Since it has been on the notice paper I have received many communications from distinguished Oriental scholars in one and all of which indignant astonishment is expressed that any hon. member who has been long in India could imagine that this title is merely a German one or unknown to the natives of India. (Cheers.) It appears from these authorities that the word "Kaisar" is an Arabic word much used for many centuries in the East both in literature and speaking, and thoroughly understood by the educated natives of India. (Cheers.) The Viceroy adopted this title after long consultation with his Council and with their unanimous approval, and that Council included, among others, Sir William Muir and Sir Clive Bayley, both well-known Arabic scholars. India is not inhabited by one race or nation speaking one language, but by many races speaking different languages. No title could have been found which would have been intelligible to all. The Viceroy, therefore adopted the title which, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, was, in an historical sense, best understood by the educated natives, and capable of easy and accurate rendering into the various vernacular languages of India. (Cheers.)

Sir G. Campbell, amid much laughter, said the noble lord had not stated why the title was set out in Persian.

Lord G. Hamilton.—I believe "Kaisar" is an Arabic, a Persian, and a Greek Work. (Cheers.) I think if the hon. member turns to his Greek Testament he will find it more than once. (Renewed cheering.)

Sir G. Campbell again rose, amid loud cries of "Oh," and was understood to say that the noble lord had made no reference to the words "i-Hind," but the noise which prevailed rendered it impossible to catch his exact words.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

At the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the appeal from Bombay, Vasudey Gadashir Modok v. the Collector of Ratnagiri was concluded to-day, on which judgment was given. The committee consisted of Sir J. Colvile, Sir B. Peacock, Sir M. Smith, and Sir R. Collier. For the appellant, an "hereditary tax collector" whose family had held the office for some 500 years, Mr. Corrie, Q.C., and Mr. Mayne appeared. For the Government, Sir James Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. J. Graham were engaged. The question turned on the Indian Pension Act of 1871, and the appellant, who was the plaintiff in the courts below, held that he was entitled beyond the allowance made to certain percentage from the duties collected now by the Government from the cultivators of the land and others. Two courts in India held that the Suit was barred as against the Crown, and hence the appeal, which was considered of some importance as to the alleged assessments, which now vested in the Crown, and as to the reserved rights of the ancient tax collectors in India. Sir James Colvile said their lordships would advise her Majesty to affirm the decision of the court at Bombay, and dismiss the appeal with costs.—*The Globe*, March 2.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(*Times.*)

An important change in the organization of the Royal Artillery has been decided upon by the War Office, its object being the application, as far as possible to that corps, of the system of localization, and linked battalions now being completed in the case of the Infantry of the Line. At present there are six Brigades of Royal Horse Artillery and 25 Brigades of Royal Artillery in addition to the Depot Brigades. Of the Horse Artillery three Brigades belong to the Home and three to the Indian establishment, and these six Brigades are to be redistributed into three—designated A, B, and C respectively, each having its head quarters and six batteries at home, and the remaining five batteries in India. The present depot batteries, numbering 422 of all ranks, will be divided and attached to the head-quarters of the Brigades at home, making the strength of each about 970 of all ranks, instead of 830 as at present. The batteries of each Brigade serving in India will amount to 821 of all ranks, showing a very slight reduction—altogether in the Brigade Staff—upon the present establishment, and making the total strength of the Royal Horse Artillery in India 2,462 instead of 2,497, as now provided for.

The Royal Artillery will be subject to a greater change. Of the 25 Brigades of which the corps now consists, 12 are Field and 13 Garrison Artillery, the former being like the Horse Artillery, equally divided—six and six—between the United Kingdom and India, while of the latter five Brigades are usually at home, four in India, and four in the Colonies, a complete Brigade of seven batteries being stationed at Gibraltar, another at Malta, and the two remaining Brigades being distributed between Halifax, Bermuda, Ceylon, and other garrisons. Under the new organization, these 25 Brigades will be resolved into 11, of which six—the 1st to the 6th—will be Field, and the remaining five—the 7th to the 11th—Garrison Artillery. The head-quarters of each will always remain in the United Kingdom, and the existing Depot Brigadis numbering 1,946 of all ranks, will be distributed between the Home or Head-quarters Division of the newly-formed Brigades. As regards each of the Field Brigades, eight batteries, seven service and one depot, will remain at home, the aggregate strength being 1,306, while seven batteries will remain in India, at an aggregate strength of 1,145, except in the case of the new 3d Brigade, which will have eight batteries at a strength of 1,308 on the Indian establishment. As in the case of the Horse Artillery, the reduction of the total strength of the Field and Garrison Artillery in India will only affect the Brigade Staff, and will be from 9,736 to 9,637 of all ranks.

Respecting the five newly-formed Brigades of Garrison Artillery, the head-quarters and home establishment of each will be alike, consisting of seven service batteries, of a strength of 994, and a depot battery of 229, making the total numbers at home 1,221. But the arrangement for the foreign establishment varies somewhat in each case. Thus the new 7th Brigade will have four batteries (strength 600) in the Mediterranean and seven (strength 763) in the Eastern Colonies—viz., two in Ceylon, and one each at Hongkong, the Straits, the Cape, the Mauritius, and St. Helena. The 8th Brigade will have 12 batteries in India. The 9th Brigade will have two batteries in the Western Colonies and nine in India; the 10th Brigade will have five batteries in the Western Colonies and six in the Mediterranean; while the 11th Brigade will have four in the Mediterranean and seven in India. Thus, in fact, the linking system has been applied by bringing the existing Brigades into pairs, and amalgamating them in the same manner as the double battalion Regiments of the Line, while the principle of localization will be so far applied that the depot and head-quarters of each Brigade will be located in a particular district at home, "the officers in command of these local head-quarters will command the Artillery in the district, and as far as possible the batteries in each district will be worked as a district organization combined with the Auxiliary Forces."

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

(*From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.*)

Berlin, Feb. 28.

The Powers having little inclination to answer the Russian Circular, except by reciprocating the queries contained in it, the Russian War Party are endeavouring to profit by this incident to further their own views; but the leading personages of the Government continue opposed to immediate hostilities. Though there is little prospect of demobilization unless a concession or two can be obtained, war, in all probability, will be deferred until the financial and military decline of Turkey shall be complete. There is, however, the chance of Turkey desiring Russia to demobilize. The language of Edhem Pasha seems to indicate some such intention.

There being no particular desire to go to war in existing circumstances, the question is being debated at St. Petersburg how to close the campaign without actual collision. Various plans present themselves for this purpose. Russia may demobilize her troops, having satisfied her *point d'honneur* by the declaration that the Paris Treaty is null and void; or she may insist upon the appointment of some Christian Governors and the accomplishment of municipal reform in the semi-Christian Provinces as the price of demobilization; or she may keep her Army on the frontier, thereby subjecting Turkey to a strain likely to result in anarchy and utter destitution. This last plan, to become more forcible, might be accompanied by the crossing of the Pruth, though the Danube would not be bridged over as long as Turkey was in tolerable fighting trim. As this device is the most likely to be adopted, though the other two plans have likewise a chance, I append an extract from the St. Petersburg *Vedomoste*, containing a good explanation of the motives for adopting a waiting game. The *Vedomoste* in its last issue says:—

"While those important debates are going on in the British Parliament on whose issue the question of peace and war depends, startling intelligence is flowing in from Constantinople. Notwithstanding the official declaration that Abdul Hamid is in perfect health, and has nothing worse than tooth-ache to complain of, rumours of his impending deposition are steadily on the increase. We are assured that hostile factions have arisen in the Constantinople garrison. One party favours Hamid, the other Murad; a third supports Reschid, the younger brother of Hamid; while a fourth goes in for Yussuf Izz din, the son of the late Abdul Aziz. As regards Hamid, he is as little capable of governing Turkey as was his unfortunate predecessor. The real Sovereign at Constantinople at this moment is Mahmoud Damad Pasha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, a person whose only title to reign seems to lie in his gigantic stature. Poor Hamid is destitute of all authority, and he is generally believed to be at the brink of the grave. His lucid intervals are filled up with orgies, from which the invalid Monarch emerges in a deplorable, shattered condition. He has no idea of what is going on around him or what his own position really is. His brother-in-law is looking after him with a vengeance, for what purpose we do not know. There are those, however, who assert that he hopes to become a candidate for the Throne himself. Edhem Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is no better off than his Sovereign. Subject to the intrigues of the harem, he daily awaits his deposition from office. Even the Turks are astonished to see him still in power. The fact is, there is nobody who cares to depose him, or he would have been sent to the right about long ago. Add to all this the growing poverty of the whole population, and we have as depressing a picture as can well be imagined. Indeed, there are no lack of symptoms indicating the approach of civil War and anarchy. In the event of a general rising at Constantinople, a contingency greatly apprehended at the Turkish capital, the first victims of popular fury will be the Pashas, who have so long been robbing and oppressing the people for their own base purposes. Foreign affairs are in a worse plight even than domestic matters. After a sudden spurt of courage, the Turks are getting more and more disheartened, and abandon all hope of preserving the Empire. Patriots wishing to stir them up to war against Russia are no longer listened to, the universal reply being that there is no hope, and that the sun of Turkey has set. The only active feeling amid the prevailing apathy is hatred of the leading dignitaries of the realm, and woe to all those turbaned Pashas when the people take the law into their own hands! As to the hope of Mahomedan support from Asia and Africa formerly entertained at Constantinople, it no longer exists. Persia is anything but friendly, and, on the plea of a campaign against the hill tribes, has been concentrating troops on the Turkish frontier. England is greatly excited at the preponderance of Russian diplomacy at Teheran, and actually seems to fear that a Russo-Turkish war will be taken advantage of by Persia to annex the disputed border territory. The Shah is said to have expressed himself in favour of such a plan—a circumstance which would go far to account for England's anxiety to obviate a conflict. The English we are well aware have no particular leaning towards Turkey now that the immense sums they have advanced to the Porte are lost beyond recall; nor would they at all object to Russia exhausting her strength in a prolonged campaign, if this could be done without imperilling British interests. Moreover, though no foreign armies can touch England, war waged by other countries is a profitable business to her, and she would by no means object to a collision between the Eastern European Powers. What England really fears is the imperilling of her position in India in consequence of the Russo-Turkish campaign."

So far the *Vedomosti*. While these various alternatives are being weighed at St. Petersburg, Turkey, reverting to a former device, endeavours to avert danger by an offer to carry out her own reformed programme in three years at the very latest. The *Moscow Gazette* does not think much of this proposition which, it says, would only become more unacceptable were England to guarantee anything the Porte might engage to do. Such a guarantee, the *Moscow Gazette* opines, would amount to the establishment of English supremacy in Turkey for the next few years. On the other hand, there is no prospect of England obliging Russia by agreeing upon common measures to be adopted in the event of Turkey not realizing her reform programme within a given time.

DOUBLE STANDARD.

The *Times* in its "Money Market and City Intelligence" of March 1 publishes the following letter and remarks:—

A correspondent in San Francisco has sent a letter arguing in favour of the "Double Standard." It is of much too great a length for publication entire, but the main argument advanced is worth reading, especially as we gather that financial authorities in the States have a leaning in this direction. Arguing against the theories commonly received in this country as to the value of precious metals being dependent on supply and demand, like that of any other commodity, the writer asserts that there is an element in their case which places them in a different category. It is the fact that only limited quantities of these pass into consumption, like iron or any ordinary metal. The accumulation of gold and silver in banks and in bullion markets, exclusive of jewelry, plate, and private hoards, is hence estimated at £1 400,000,000, of which £650,000,000 is silver:—

"It is this enormous accumulated stock of coin, &c., that makes gold and silver such important standards of value, and this is undoubtedly the main reason of the comparatively slight influence that can be shown on gold prices of a gold production in the world of £36,550,000 in 1852, tapering down to £19,500,000 in 1875. The irregular production of gold has but little influence on the immense stock when once the annual supply is distributed; and as in London the great monetary centre of the world, gold is immediately convertible into coin at the Bank of England at £3 17s 9d. per ounce, or compulsorily with a little delay for coining at the Mint at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, its distribution is most effectually provided for. The stock of gold in the world is so great that a few millions more or less can have scarcely any permanent effect when it is once distributed. Each gold-using country must in reality hold all of the gold that other countries have not more need of, and, whether the addition or diminution in the supply may be, each country must accept the addition, or suffer the diminution, as the case may be. If the effects of the monetary convulsion produced by Germany in its purchase of gold and sale of silver are completely distributed by other countries having yielded up part of their gold and absorbed Germany's surplus silver, what is there to hinder silver from gradually rising to its former price? The Bengal Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Indian Government to limit the coinage of rupees, and the Governor-General replied in the Treasury Minute of October last, showing the impolicy and injustice of such a step. This proposal and one to make gold sole legal tender were also put forward at meetings of British Chambers of Commerce, and received the countenance of some leading politicians and journalists. It might have been expected that if the first thought in any sober mind had been to introduce the single gold standard, the second thought would have been that it was impossible. When I take up a London price current of Indian or Chinese goods, and find that tea, silk, or cotton is worth so much per pound in gold in London, what does that mean? It means that these articles have been produced in India and China by expenditures in silver, that they have passed into the hands of native merchants in return for payment of their value in silver, that they are held at the shipping ports with the assistance of loans in silver, that they are sold to foreign merchants for their value in silver, that they are paid for with silver obtained from the foreign banks on delivery of bills of exchange for the equivalent payable in London in gold, and that the result of all this silver in India or China and gold in London is to offer the articles at prices into which in reality gold and silver money have equally entered. If gold alone had entered into the transactions, it would have been necessary to send out from London one half of the gold used in getting possession of the articles in London in the former case to perform the functions that silver formerly performed in the East, and the other half would have been kept to meet the bills drawn on London; but this would have required that the former prices should have been reduced one-half, as, if gold was to displace silver, each sovereign would have to purchase about double the amount it did before and that its equivalent in silver did before. Demonetize silver everywhere, if it were possible, and what a revolution in prices would occur with the world's money reduced from £1,400,000,000 to £750,000,000! And for what purpose is this enormous revolution in every money relation to be ventured on and tried to be accomplished? In order that silver, which as an article of commerce in the 80 years from 1790 to 1870, as shown by the annual averages stated above, never went more than 2 per cent. above or 2 per cent. below the average price of about 1 to 15½ of gold, may cease to be legal tender, because during 1876 European statesmen were so ignorant of the economic conditions of gold and silver and their immense coinages, that they feared the effect of a few paltry millions of silver sold by Germany or dug from Nevada to the world's stock of £650,000,000, and joined in the dread that one-half of 1 per cent. added to the stock, if continued for a few years, would bring silver down to 1s. 6d. per ounce."

The letter then goes on to plead as follows for the establishment of a double standard here in England, and in effect the writer appears to be in substantial agreement with those French economists who deny that there can be such a thing as a standard at all. Gold and silver are here reduced to the position of ordinary marketable commodities:—

"The fact of legalizing silver in England would save it from the unfortunate effect of having to come in the way of trade from countries where it is produced, and where but little of the amount produced is needed, to a market where it is not wanted, although the price in that market is the price that rules all over the world. In the distribution of gold and silver England, India, the United States, and the Continent would take the gold, and India, the Eastern Archipelago, China and Continent would take the silver, even if gold and silver were both legal tender. In the case of silver the Bank of England would simply take it in and pay for it its fixed value, so that it would not lie unrecognized, glutting the market until, by the operation of natural laws, it was sent where it was wanted. The gold and silver countries of the world would then carry on their exchanges on a fixed ratio between the two metals, so that the variation in the exchanges would only be the cost of transmitting the bullion. It is evident that the present values are those that exist by virtue of the amount of the gold and silver currencies of the world, and if permitted to remain (though I maintain that no human power could demonetize silver without such monetary convulsions as would arrest any such operation even by the violence of revolution if it was persisted in) the maintenance of present values—that is, as far as possible—will be best secured by allowing the gold and silver of the world to flow as they may into the coinages of the world with the distinct conviction that we need them both. I may point out here that during the American War of 1861-65, and the consequent Cotton Famine in England, when exports from India were enormously stimulated and the demand for specie to India was so great the price of silver in London was on the average of the five annual averages of 1861-65 15·39 to one of gold, the lowest of them being 15·47 to 1 or, about one-half of 1 per cent below, and the highest 15·33 to 1, or about two-fifths of 1 per cent. above the average of the five years. This steadiness of the price of silver in London and enormous absorption of gold by India without any legal tender provision there for that metal show how the precious metals are distributed, or, I might rather say, how they distribute themselves, because it would seem that the natural course of Indian market is to receive remittances in gold rather than disturb the stability of silver prices; the small fluctuation in the annual averages of silver for 80 years as expressed in gold shows that gold and silver have been relieving each other all the time. And if in the growing needs of the world the production of silver should increase relatively to that of gold, though there is no means of ascertaining or even conjecturing which metal will be produced most abundantly in the future, what expedient could be more exactly suited to the circumstances than the double standard, which would utilize both metals, so that if the yield of gold fell off the effect would be that the annual distribution would be diminished by so much to each country. If, in the ordinary acceptation of the process, gold thus became dearer, the advance would by so much be a disturbance of values, and thus be deprecated as a misfortune incident to the single gold standard; while silver—as shown by the comparative stability of prices during the last few years in India while gold prices in London have been falling in consequence of the rise in that metal—would be, as it has been the last few years, a steadier standard of value than gold. I believe, however, that changes in the standard of value, apart from the temporary effects of legislation are produced, not by the yield of gold relatively to the stock of that metal by itself and to the amount of the money transactions that it must carry out, nor by the yield of silver to that of silver by itself, but by the amount of gold and silver together to be added annually (or subtracted, it might be, if the production became insufficient for the arts and the waste of coins) to the existing stock of money in the world. We have at present, I believe, a joint standard of gold and silver all over the world, and that this is the case seems to me clear from the fact that India has absorbed more than £100,000,000 of gold during the last 40 years—more than four-fifths of the present gold coinage of the United Kingdom—while it has absorbed during the same period £198,000,000 of silver. This Indian gold, though not legal tender there, is practically on a par with the legal tender gold of England, and with only the slight film of 1 per cent. for freight and insurance to London between the Indian gold and the English gold, is it possible to maintain that the Indian gold and the English gold are not practically a single standard? And if silver is legal tender in India and a stable standard of value, and gold in India as stable a standard as gold in England, then I infer that there is a single standard of value all over the commercial world, and that the price of any specific article in gold or the equivalent in silver bears a relation to that article proportioned to the total stock of money in the world and the volume of property or services the exchange of which it has to effect. If gold which has free course over the whole world is an approved standard of value to the extent of £750,000,000, and silver, which has also free course, is an approved standard of value to the extent of £650,000,000, is it possible for these two standards which are both standards for a large number of the same articles, and also for the same identical bales or boxes of goods—first, for example, in India and then in England—to be distinct and varying each under totally different conditions? When Japan was first opened to foreign trade it was found, if I remember rightly, that gold was undervalued and was to silver as 3 or 4 to 1; but immediately all the available foreign silver was exchanged for gold until the latter rose to the ordinary ratio of gold to silver. That was a country where, at its opening to trade, both silver and gold had to be brought to the standard of the outer world, and the purchasing power of gold and silver had to be brought into relation with the prices and values in foreign countries of the goods the Japanese had to sell. In short, Japan had to be brought within the dominion of the standard of value of the outer world. It would appear, therefore, that silver is a practically unvarying standard in India, and that gold is a practically unvarying standard in England, so steady, indeed, that a million or two of gold beyond its needs is distinctly perceptible, and has to be exported because the standard is so rigid that it will not accommodate itself to even the smallest unnecessary addition. These two standards are therefore a single standard with fluctuations in the price of gold in India and in the price of silver in England, where they are articles of commerce and not legal tender. When, therefore, we hear the objection raised that debtors would always be benefited by being enabled to pay in the cheaper metal and creditors injured thereby, the evident reply is there would be no cheaper metal. It is not a question of paying in the cheaper metal, it is a question of paying in an average of the two precious metals, instead of in one, which may as, in the case of the action of Germany, fluctuate through temporary causes; so that the point to be decided is whether a more unvarying standard will be maintained with two metals, which on the slightest disturbance of either, will relieve each other, or with one metal, which, if a temporary scarcity is produced, must rise in value and inflict hardship on debtors."

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green box, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
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Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

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Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
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Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
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Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
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Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
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English Cambric do	4	0
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Spun Silk do	11	0
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Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8
Warm do ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to	12	8
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Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from 6 to	15	0

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Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
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Linen Collars doz.	6	[illegible]
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	5
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Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
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Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do
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Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

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An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

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Premiums may be paid in half yearly, quarterly or monthly instalments if desired.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, February 1877.

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Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
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G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
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The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
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Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp Khandalpore, India.
Lieut.-Col H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras, India.

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

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